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SEIGNIOUS URGES SALT II RATIFICATION DURING SENATE HEARING

LD111400 Moscow TASS in English 1230 GMT 11 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Washington, July 11, TASS--George Seignious, director of the Disarmament and Arms Control Agency, expressed himself in favour of the ratification of the Soviet-American SALT II treaty. Speaking in the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, which is holding hearings on the question of ratification of the treaty, he stressed that the signing of this document in Vienna after tough negotiations over seven years is an outstanding achievement in the field of arms control, an achievement reducing the risks of a nuclear war.

There can be no winner, only loser, in a nuclear conflict, he said. In the nuclear age, the adversaries should cooperate in order to avert a disaster. George Seignious said that the stability of strategic balance is the main factor for reducing the risks of a conflict. The SALT II treaty guarantees such stability by fixing an approximate military balance between the USSR and the USA.

Senator [as received] Seignious refuted the arguments of SALT II opponents who alleged that the document signed in Vienna is not beneficial to the USA and that it offers advantages only to the Soviet Union and does not help keep the arms race in check. He said that the treaty established for the first time equal ceilings for the nuclear arsenals of the two countries.

It also imposes qualitative restrictions on the development of nuclear weapons thus slowing down the arms race. Furthermore, the new treaty bans the development, testing and deployment of a whole series of new types of nuclear weapons which otherwise would be developed by the two countries. Specifically, he stressed, the treaty bans the emplacement of ballistic missles on surface ships, on the floor of seas, oceans and inland waters, and in near-earth orbits, deployment of mobile intercontinental ballistic missles, etc. There will be no arms race in any of these fields during the period of operation of the treaty, he said.

George Seignious refuted one more set of "arguments" by the opponents of arms limitation who seek to undermine the treaty by alleging that it does not ensure reliable verification. He stressed that the treaty contains a number of provisions facilitating verification by national technical means and said that such verification is quite sufficient for the two countries to be sure that the treaty provisions are duly observed.

The director of the Disarmament and Arms Control Agency said the ratification of this treaty will have a good effect on the entire complex of Soviet-American relations and facilitate the task of successful completion of other arms limitation measures undertaken by the Soviet Union and the United States.

He said specifically that ratification of this treaty would facilitate efforts to prevent nuclear arms proliferation and a successful conclusion of talks on the prohibition of nuclear weapon tests, on mutual troop and arms reduction in central Europe and on banning anti-satellite weapons. If these talks are stalemated as a result of the refusal to ratify the SALT II treaty, this will lead up to the appearance of new exotic types of arms which it will be never possible, perhaps, to limit.

The SALT II treaty, George Seignious said, places nuclear arms under control and strengthens the national security of the United States. It sets quantitative limits to strategic arms and imposes restrictions on the key qualitative aspects of the technological arms race.

COMMENTATOR VIEWS GENERAL JONES' TESTIMONY ON SALT II

LD120946 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2300 GMT 11 Jul 79 LD

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Yevgeniy Kachanov]

[Text] Telegrams from Washington tell of the discussion in the U.S. Congress of the Soviet-American strategic arms limitation treaty, SALT II. Particular attention is devoted to the statement to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee by General Jones, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staffs. Why the attention to this particular statement? The point is that eminent representatives of military circles have recently made repeated attacks on this important treaty, and many senators heed their opinion. But General Jones, the senior official of the U.S. Armed Forces, nevertheless recommended that the members of the committee approve the SALT II treaty. He declared that this document is in the national interests of the United States. He called the treaty a useful step on the way to a balanced arms control.

The news agencies are also playing up that part of Jones' statement where he quite categorically declared that the fulfillment of the treaty by the sides can be fully checked by national means of control. As is known, the opponents of SALT II most frequently propound the thesis that the fulfillment of the treaty is incapable of being checked. Now this statement by an eminent military man cuts the ground from under their feet.

But all the same, General Jones could not resist calling for a further build-up of strategic offensive weapons by the United States. He particularly praised the program for the deployment of strategic mobile-based missiles, the MX, each of which can carry 10 nuclear warheads.

USSR-U.S.-UK MEETING ON BANNING NUCLEAR WEAPONS

LD111354 Moscow TASS in English 1259 GMT 11 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Geneva, July 11, TASS--The delegations of the USSR, the USA and Britain at the talks here on the drafting of a treaty on a comprehensive and universal ban on nuclear weapon tests held a meeting here today.

PROPOSAL ON RADIOLOGICAL WEAPONS 'IMPORTANT INITIATIVE'

LD111952 Moscow World Service in English 1700 GMT 11 Jul 79 LD

[Viktor Shragin commentary]

[Text] The Soviet Union and the United States have tabled in the Disarmament Committee in Geneva a joint coordinated proposal to ban radiological weapons.

This is an important initiative, writes our commentator, Viktor Shragin. One may say another barrier has been taken [as heard] on the way to disarmament. This is not easy to do. For about 2 years Soviet and American representatives were working on the main elements of the treaty banning development, production, stockpiling and use of radiological weapons.

Bilateral agreement has been reached. Of beneficial effect was the Soviet-American summit talks in Vienna. It was in the Austrian capital that Leonid Brezhnev and Jimmy Carter made a decision of principle to submit to the Disarmament Committee a joint coordinated proposal to ban radiological weapons.

These weapons are an atrocious means of mass destruction. The scale of their action is comparable to the consequences of the use of nuclear weapons. They can be used for contaminating people and terrain with radioactive agents. Special air bombs, rocket warheads, mines and shells filled with such agents can cause massive human casualties. At the moment more that 50 countries that have nuclear reactors can make radioactive agents for military purposes. This creates a serious threat to peace.

It is understandably very important to prevent the appearance of radiological weapons. The Soviet-American strategic arms limitation treaty, SALT II, signed in Vienna, puts up a barrier to a buildup in nuclear missile arsenals. As it goes into force an opportunity will be created to lay bridges to new agreements aimed at curbing the arms race. Many disarmament problems are being discussed now. They include stopping nuclear arms tests, a reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe and a limitation of military activities in the Indian Ocean area.

In Vienna Leonid Brezhnev and Jimmy Carter were of a unanimous opinion that the signing of SALT II should have a positive impact on progress at talks on these and other questions. The joint Soviet-American proposal to ban radiological weapons is the first visible confirmation of that. Back in 1975 the Soviet Union proposed concluding an agreement to ban the creation of new kinds of weapons of mass destruction. This initiative won broad international support. This country will keep pressing for removing the threat of extermination for mankind by this or that type of weapon. Following the Vienna summit it is possible to conduct this struggle from better positions.

IZVESTIYA EDITORIAL PRAISES CEMA'S ROLE SIGNIFICANCE

LD111317 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 1 Jul 79 Morning Edition p 1 LD

[Editorial: "For the Benefit of Peace and Socialism"]

[Text] In Moscow the 33d CEMA session has ended. Its participants adopted a communique and also a CEMA session statement on CEMA's 30th anniversary. The adopted documents noted that the 33d CEMA session was held in an atmosphere of complete mutual understanding and comradely cooperation. The delegation leaders voiced the CEMA countries determination to continue to expand and deepen all-round economic, scientific and technical cooperation and actively to implement the comprehensive program of further deepening and improvement of cooperation and development of socialist economic integration among the CEMA countries in the interests of each state and of all the CEMA countries as a whole, in the interests of building socialism and communism and of insuring stable world peace.

The past 30 years have proved that CEMA has brilliantly justified its existence and that it is honorably fulfilling its historic mission. Today CEMA comprises 10 socialist countries from three continents, with whom a number of European, Asian, African and Latin American countries and reputable international organizations are cooperating actively and fruitfully.

Socialist economic integration has become an inalienable feature of the life of the fraternal countries and a powerful and stable factor for our community's all-round progress. Extremely rich experience of the coordinated solution of important economic tasks has been accumulated in the three decades of CEMA's existence.

For the first time in history, relations among CEMA's participants have been organized on a truly democratic basis within the organizations's framework. They are characterized by the principles of voluntariness, sovereignty, equality, noninterference in internal affairs and mutual advantage. "Our socialist community," L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, said in a message to the 33d CEMA session participants, "is notable for its harmonious combination of national and international interests and respect for the views and national traits of each individual country."

In a comparatively short time the CEMA countries have become a monolithic group of states with a progressive economic structure. Their economic potential carries substantial weight in the world economy. The session noted in particular that the CEMA countries are responsible for one-third of the total steel production, manufacture more than one-fourth of metal working equipment and account for two-fifths of mineral fertilizers production. This potential is steadily growing.

The basic aim of our countries cooperation is the all-round improvement of working people's material and cultural standards. This is reflected in the targeted programs on the production of consumer goods, agricultural output and food industry products. The CEMA countries are striving to increase the production of basic commodities and to make efficient use of the favorable conditions existing in each country for reciprocal deliveries.

Scientific and technical cooperation has accelerated the rate of the fraternal countries techincal progress. The CEMA countries remarkable triumphs in implementing the Intercosmos program, and space flights with international crews which began last year symbolize the socialist countries high achievements in science.

The CEMA countries are striving, on the basis of fair principles, to resolve key tasks of the world economy. They are struggling for normalization of the entire system of international economic relations. The growth of the socialist world economy has had a notable effect on economic relations throughout the world. It has liquidated the capitalist powers monopoly of economic links with young states. The cooperation of states which have embarked on the path of noncapitalist development with the socialist countries plays an important role in strengthening their economic independence.

Yugoslavia participates actively in the work of CEMA organs. Cooperation between CEMA and such countries as Afghanistan, Angola, Ethiopia and South Yemen is developing fruitfully. The CEMA countries policy has met with sympathy and responsiveness in the developing countries. Cooperation with Finland, Mexico and Iraq is strengthening on the basis of special agreements.

The CEMA countries adhere firmly and consistently to the principles of peaceful coexistence with states of different sociopolitical systems. They are striving for genuine equality, rejecting any discrimination. They strictly observe the Helsinki accords, wishing, as they do, to make a substantial contribution to the deepening and materialization of detente, to the expansion of equitable cooperation and to the strengthening of peace. This point was reemphasized by the CEMA delegation leaders. They also noted that the conclusion of the Soviet-U.S. SALT-II treaty was a major success for the policy of peace and relaxation of international tension.

Our community's mighty strength, born of the unity of goals of our Marxist-Leninist parties, and cohesion in practical affairs are enabling the fraternal countries to insure peaceful conditions for their development in a complex and contradictory international situation.

The Soviet Union regards it as a task of paramount importance to strengthen friendship and all-round cooperation with the socialist countries. For our country this is a duty and a task which fully matches our national interests and the goals of communist building. For this reason the CPSU and the Soviet Government are doing everything possible to strengthen CEMA and to improve its activity for the benefit of the entire socialist community and for the benfit of peace and international security.

VIETNAM PARTICIPATES IN CEMA AGRICULTURAL COMMITTEE SESSIONS

ID091416 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0630 GMT 9 Jul 79 LD

[Text] The session of the CEMA Standing Committee on Agriculture has ended in Sofia. Our correspondent, Vladimir Patko, reports:

The committee approved draft agreements on the mutual use of gene pools of local breeds of cattle, breeds of pigs for cross-breeding purposes and breeds of sheep, prepared documents and material on the creation of an international poultry breeding center for submission to the Executive Committee, and outlined measures connected with the drawing-up of draft agreements and other material on the development of production and deliveries of vegetables, fruit and grapes, and on the use of industrial technology for production of protein and vegetables. Specifically, there was discussion about creating cheap facilities for production of protein feed concentrate out of alfalfa for livestock. This work is coordinated by Hungary.

A number of the questions discussed related to the economical and rational use of fuel and energy resources and to reducing wastage of fuel and energy in agriculture. In particular, a decision was passed on the drawing-up of programs for building agricultural machinery which uses less fuel.

For the first time, the Socialist Republic of Vietnam took part in committee sessions. Participants in the session examined questions and proposals concerning Vietnamese participation in the international socialist division of labor. Earlier, a group to provide aid and assistance to Vietnam set up by CEMA adopted the decision to create 15,000 hectares of sugar cane plantations in that country, with Cuba coordinating this work. Now, at the request of Vietnam, specific measures have been outlined for the creation of coffee and pineapple plantations. In the future, these specialized products will be delivered to the CEMA countries.

AFGHANISTAN'S SHAH WALI ON CEMA COOPERATION

LD041456 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1148 GMT 4 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Kabul--The results of the 33d CEMA session are of great importance not only for the member countries of this organization, but also for all developing countries, including the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. This was stated today by Shah Wali, deputy prime minister and head of the Afghan delegation to the CEMA session in Moscow, on his return home.

Shah Wali, in an interview with a TASS correspondent, highly assessed the decisions adopted at the session and emphasized that CEMA members had spoken out in favor of joint efforts in rendering assistance to developing countries. We assess the visit of the Afghan delegation as an important event that enabled us to acquaint ourselves more closely with the work of countries of the socialist community aimed at extensive cooperation among themselves, and to state Afghanistan's position on questions of the economic development of the country, he said. Shah Wali stressed that his visit will undoubtedly have a positive effect on the further strengthening of all-union contacts between Afghanistan and the socialist countries.

NOUHAK PHOUMSAVAN INTERVIEWED AT CEMA SESSION

BK111507 Moscow in Lao to Laos 1130 GMT 9 Jul 79 BK

[Interview with Nouhak Phoumsavan, member of the Political Bureau of the LPRP Central Committee, vice premier and minister of finance of the LPDR, and head of the Lao Government delegation to CEMA conference in Moscow, by radio reporter--recorded, date not given]

[Text] [Reporter] Comrade Nouhak, you have contributed to the CEMA conference in Moscow. What is your opinion of this conference?

[Nouhak] This conference held in Moscow to mark the 30th founding anniversary of CEMA has achieved glorious success. All the delegations of various socialist countries--member-countries of CEMA--as well as other delegations attending this conference have highly evaluated the achievements scored by the CEMA over the past 30 years. The delegates of the CEMA member-countries have unanimously passed many significant documents on coordination and cooperation among the CEMA member-countries.

I have further clearly understood the economic, scientific and technical strength gained by the Soviet Union as well as by other CEMA member-countries over the past 3 decades. This strength is the achievement they have scored in building and developing their respective countries. It is also an achievement of the mutual assistance and cooperation among the CEMA member-countries on the basis of equality and mutual benefit. It is the success of economic cooperation and of the international socialist division of labor on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. With these successes, the CEMA member-countries have daily strengthened their (?relations).

The lessons reviewed over the past 30 years and the various documents approved in this conference will be a new basis for the genuine socialist countries to maintain (?a firm assistance union) so that they can cooperate and together march forward to achieve new successes in the cause of socialist and communist construction. In addition, they will be an encouragement for the various nationalist countries to consolidate their political and economic independence.

We hope that we will receive long-term economic assistance and cooperation from the Soviet Union and from various socialist countries--members of CEMA--so as to help our country strive to achieve independence and sovereignty and to march toward socialism.

[Question] Comrade, you have met with Aleksey Kosygin, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers. Would you please give us your opinions on the meeting.

[Answer] I am very pleased to have had an opportunity to pay a courtesy call on Comrade Kosygin, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers. What Comrade Kosygin said is a good encouragement for our Lao people. Comrade Kosygin expressed the concern of the Communist Party, the government and the great people of the Soviet Union for our Lao people. We would like to express profound gratitude to Comrade Kosygin.

[Question] Comrade, how do you evaluate Soviet-Lao cooperation?

[Answer] Since the establishment of the LPDR, there has been a new development in the relations and militant solidarity between the peoples of Laos and the Soviet Union. Economic, scientific and technical relations and cooperation between the two countries, as noted in the agreement signed between the delegations of the two governments on 7 February 1979 and as discussed during this meeting held for the first time between the two sides in Moscow, have been gloriously fruitful. The various agreements signed between the two governments have also been effectively implemented. The Soviet Government has supplied us with goods and (?equipment). It has also positively helped our country set up a number of enterprises.

Soviet assistance has not only enabled us to improve the daily livelihood of our Lao people, but has also contributed to setting up material and technical establishments for socialism in our country.

The support and assistance provided by the Soviet Union for our Lao people in the period of the national salvation struggle against imperialist aggression as well as in the time of national defense and socialist construction are the very effective and precious support and assistance.

On behalf of the Lao people, the LPRP and the LPDR Government, we take this occasion to express profound gratitude to the Communist Party, the Government and the great people of the Soviet Union for the aforementioned support and assistance. We express particular gratitude to Comrade Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium for his concern for our Lao people.

The economic, scientific and technical cooperation between the LPDR and the Soviet Union and other countries in the great socialist family have been beneficial to the defense of the country, to economic construction and cultural development, and to the improvement of the Lao people's living conditions. We are convinced that the 5-year plan, from 1981 to 1985, to be set forth by our government will provide a basis for the development of cooperation between our country and the Soviet Union as well as with other member-countries of CEMA. This cooperation can enable our country to march forward to build an independent, sovereign economy in the advance to socialism.

[Question] How do you, comrade, evaluate the Soviet attitude toward the Indochinese issue?

[Answer] We deeply understand that the Soviet Union has always maintained a policy of safeguarding peace in the world. Recently, the reactionaries in the ranks of the Chinese ruling clique staged an aggression against the SRV and [word indistinct] sent a large number of troops to mass along the Lao border to threaten our country and our independence. But, the Soviet Union has always stood by our Lao people (?to maintain independence). At the same time, the Soviet Union has made all efforts (?and done its best) in order to turn the situation in Indochina toward tranquillity.

[Reporter] Thank you very much, comrade.

Departure for Home

LD1211113 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 6 Jul 79 Morning Edition p 1 LD

[TASS report: "Departure for Home"]

[Text] On 4 July the Lao Government delegation headed by N. Phoumsavan, member of the Politburo of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee and Lao People's Democratic Republic first vice premier and finance minister, departed for home.

The delegation was seen off by A.N. Kosygin, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; I.V. Arkhipov and N.K. Baybakov, deputy chairmen of the USSR Council of Ministers; executives of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers and the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and also N.V. Fadeyev, CEMA secretary.

COMMENT ON CAPITALIST STATES' COMPETITION FOR MIDEAST OIL

LD111536 Moscow TASS in English 1407 GMT 11 Jul 79 LD

["Competition Getting Sharper"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, July 11, TASS--TASS news analyst Ivan Ablamov writes: The Japanese minister of foreign trade and industry, Mashumi Esaki, is now touring the Middle East. In the course of 12 days he is to visit four countries--Iraq, Kuwait, Saudia Arabia and the United Arab Emirates. According to an official version, the visit aims at ensuring increasing supplies of Middle East oil to Japan. However, this formula hides a sharp competition among imperialists for the "black gold" of the Middle East. The Middle East area has just been visited by emissaries from France, and the FRG is also trying to get a bigger share of the Middle Eastern oil supplies for itself.

The United States insisted on Saudi Arabia expanding its production of oil. And, as is reported, the USA has largely been successful in this attempt. Beginning from July 1, Saudi Arabia increased both the production and consequently the exports of oil.

Observers recall that in the past when Saudia Arabia also increased its oil extracting, 80 percent of the increase went to U.S. oil companies while only one-fifth of the quantity went to other clients of Saudia Arabia. An opinion is voiced to the effect that a similar pattern will be the case at present. It is not at all difficult to see the desire of the United States to obtain a greater influx of oil from the Middle East at the expense of other, primarily West Europe countries, which cannot but cause serious resentment on the part of the latter.

Already now it is becoming clear that the competition among imperialists for the Middle Eastern oil makes the compromise reached by the Tokyo meeting of the seven major capitalist countries a very dubious proposition. As is known, the meeting agreed to limit the consumption of oil by Western Europe, the United States and Japan as well as to expand the utilisation of other energy sources, including, among others, through increased production of synthetic fuel.

However, it is one thing to reach a decision on paper and quite another to deal with a real situation. Western experts doubt the feasibility of the decision primarily due to the fact that oil, because of its relative cheapness, will continue in the future to hold out the temptation to make an increasingly broader use of it as the chief source of energy. Synthetic fuels require huge investments for their production which so far makes them a very problematic prospect. According to evaluations by experts, the U.S. synthetic fuel programme, for instance, will require around 100 billion dollars in investment.

All these factors threaten to undermine the agreement reached in Tokyo. The attempts to remove some of the sharpness in the competition for oil among the capitalist countries have so far been a failure. The inter-imperialistic competition not only remains but is acquiring increasingly sharper forms.

UN CONFERENCE ON INDIAN OCEAN CONTINUES

LD111800 Moscow TASS in English 1643 GMT 11 Jul 79 LD

["Peace to the Indian Ocean"--TASS headline]

[Text] New York, July 11, TASS--TASS correspondent Valentin Vasilets reports:

To transform the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace is a question which continues to be the subject of discussion by an international conference at the U.N. headquarters. The meeting is attended by delegations from 48 littoral and continental states of the Indian Ocean area as well as by observers from the Soviet Union, the USA, the United Kingdom and other countries.

The U.S. representatives are using the meeting for an obstinate advocacy of their intention to entrench themselves militarily in the Indian Ocean. The existence of such plans is confirmed by numerous facts. Thus, the Diego Garcia Island has been transformed into a major military base. An aircraft carrier strike force of the U.S. fleet pays regular visits to the Indian Ocean. Plans have now surfaced of creating a fifth U.S. fleet to be specifically stationed in the Indian Ocean and of the 100 thousand-strong so-called quick strike corps.

This course pursued by Washington came in for scathing criticism at the meeting. Mozambique's delegate Jose Carlos Lobo emphasized that the Indian Ocean has become the arena for an escalation of the military preparations by imperialism which is attempting to obstruct the struggle of the peoples of the region for liberation and social progress. The presence in the Indian Ocean of the imperialist military bases and nuclear forces, he said, encourages the racist regime of the Republic of South Africa to build up its own war machine which poses a serious threat to the security of the African peoples.

An openly subversive posture was assumed at the meeting by the Chinese representatives. Showing no concern for the positive aims and objectives under discussion, they have here only one thought in mind--to try to oppose the states of the Indian Ocean area to the Soviet Union.

The Beijing emissaries resort to the most brazen distortions about an alleged "competition of two superpowers" in the Indian Ocean. It is well known, however, that the Soviet Union has no bases in the region, has never held any military manoeuvres or staged "demonstrations of force" in the area. This, among others, is clear to many of the littoral states.

On the whole, the meeting participants point out that the desire to consolidate peace in the area of the Indian Ocean brings the positions of the Soviet Union and of most of the states of the area closer together. The Soviet Union shares their demand that foreign military bases be eliminated, that no nuclear weapons be deployed in the Indian Ocean, or military forces or weapons, which might place in jeopardy the sovereignty, territorial integrity and independence of the coastal states.

MOSCOW INTERNATIONAL BOOK FAIR AIDS COOPERATION

ID111450 Moscow TASS in English 1240 GMT 11 Jul 79 ID

[Text] Moscow, July 11, TASS--TASS commentator Eduard Kozlov writes:

The Moscow International Book Fair provides an example of how countries can fill with practical content the provisions of the Final Act of the Helsinki conference.

The first Moscow book fair of 1977 has convincingly demonstrated that its motto "The Book in the Service of Peace and Progress" meets with profound understanding on the part of the publishers and the latter's genuine desire to develop international cooperation to deepen business contacts. The book fair was attended by representatives of 1535 firms and organisations from 67 countries. For most of the participants, it brought good commercial results.

In the intervening period, the Soviet side has already implemented most of the contracts signed.

The experience of the 1977 book fair and that of the major foreign book fairs in Warsaw, Frankfurt, Sofia, Delhi, Belgrade, Montreal and other cities has been carefully studied and utilised in the preparation for the second Moscow book fair to be held in September.

One can say with full confidence that the second book fair will be even more representative than the first. Thus, over 150 U.S. publishers have already expessed their desire to participate in the forthcoming book fair (the first was attended by 73 U.S. firms), and applications continue to pour in. Almost 200 FRG and 76 British firms, which is also more than during the 1977 book fair, will be represented in Moscow. The first applications have begun to arrive from publishing associations of Sweden and Norway.

As was the case during the previous book fair, the Soviet exhibition will be the biggest: Over 200 publishing houses from all the union republics will exhibit the best of their books. Publishers from other socialist countries will also be broadly represented.

The International Book Fair-79 will be held during the International Year of the Child and on the eve of the 22nd summer Olympic games in Moscow. These events have left their mark on the programme of the book. In the "club for business meetings", publishers, writers and painters from differenct countries will discuss prospects of book publishing for children. There will be a broad international exhibition entitled "Books and Children". Sports literature published in the USSR and other countries will also be on display within the framework of the book fair.

WORLD CONFERENCE ON AGRARIAN REFORM OPENS IN ROME

LD121048 Moscow TASS in English 1029 GMT 12 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Rome, July 12, TASS--A world conference on the agrarian reform and development of rural areas opened here today. It is held under the decision of the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) and the 19th session of the conference of the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO). Taking part in the conference are countries that are members of the FAO, of the United Nations, specialized institutions of the United Nations and the International Atomic Energy Agency, as well as inter-governmental and non-governmental organizations.

The aim of the conference is to draw the attention and enlist the efforts of the governments of all countries in agrarian transformations aimed at improving the living standards of the rural population and meeting its needs in food.

A Soviet delegation takes part in the conference

TASS REPORTS SKYLAB'S REENTRY, DISINTEGRATION

LD111752 Moscow TASS in English 1719 GMT 11 Jul 79 LD

[Text] New York, July 11, TASS--The American space station Skylab has entered into the dense layers of the atmosphere and disintegrated. Approximately at 16.30 GMT its fragments, the largest of them weighing more than 2,000 kilograms, fell into the Indian Ocean, south-west of Australia. This has been reported by a representative of the National Aeronautics and Space Adminstration (NASA).

The Skylab was put into orbit 6 years ago from Cape Canaveral, Florida.

ANTI-SOVIET DISTORTIONS OF WEST'S POLITICAL TRICKSTERS HIT

LD111031 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Jul 79 p 4 LD

[Article by Yu. Zhukov, deputy chairman of the Soviet peace committee: "Strategy of Political Swindlers"]

[Text] You listen to speeches by advocates of the military-industrial complexes against the SALT II treaty heavily loaded with fables about the imaginary Soviet threat,

You look at the pages of certain bourgeois newspapers with headlines on the same subject,

You leaf through books of NATO generals assuring readers that Soviet troops are on the verge of launching an offensive and will reach either the Rhine or the Atlantic coast in 48 hours,

And you cannot help recalling the pointed lines, which accurately hit the mark, written by V.I. Lenin back in April 1919, when our enemies were beginning a wide-scale psychological war against the young Soviet state.

"There are silly people," Vladimir Ilich wrote in his brochure "Successes and Difficulties of Soviet Power," "who shout about Red militarism; they are political swindlers who make out that they believe this nonsense and who hurl such accusations to right and left, using for this their advocate's skill in composing false arguments and in throwing sand into the eyes of the masses."

Broadly Conceived Plan

Yes, there is nothing more absurb than allegations that our peace-loving country threatens anyone with anything. But it is not a case of some episodic anti-Soviet canpaigns flaring up from time to time but of a well-conceived ideological and political strategy which has now been consistently employed for more than six decades.

The Paris-published JOURNAL OF THE FRANCE-USSR SOCIETY recently published three expressive pieces of evidence confirming this: A poster depicting a "Russian muzhik" with a knife between his teeth, which had been pasted up on the walls of West European cities in 1919; a stamp issued by the Hitlerites in 1942 portraying the USSR in the form of a fierce polar bear with a five-pointed star and a sword; finally, a drawing recently carried on the cover of L'EXPRESS, a journal published in France by a British firm, once again depicting a bear with formidable fangs in a Red Army cap with a hammer and sickle.

Three epochs, but the strategy is the same! The same strategy of which V.I. Lenin said on returning to this subject in his final speech at the 10th party congress in 1921: "Comrades, the picture is perfectly clear. The worldwide press syndicate--with freedom of the press consisting in the fact that 99 percent of it has been brought by financial magnates who control hundreds of millions of rubles--has launched a world-wide imperialist campaign." And he warned: "The universal and systematic nature of this campaign shows that some broadly conceived plan is manifest here..."

The entire course of events in subsequent decades has confirmed that it is a question precisely of a broadly conceived long-term plan whose aim was and still is the desire to deceive and dupe ignorant people, to prevent them forming a correct idea of the world's first socialist country and to intimidate them with the specter of the "Soviet threat."

This strategy of political swindlers has been growing increasingly cunning and refined, but its essence remains as before, for it was and is based on a monstrous lie. Goebbels instructed his penpushers with his characteristic cynicism: The more improbable a fabrication and the more frequently it is repeated, the greater the chance that it will be swallowed.

How can you not recall this when you familiarize yourself, for example, with those truly improbable fabrications which are now being dished up to people in the West, primarily in the United States and in circles of the U.S.-led aggressive NATO bloc, by opponents of the SALT II treaty!

How they took alarm when President Carter warned senators: "If the agreement is rejected, we will appear in the eyes of many of the world's people as warmongers, not as a peace-loving nation." "I was somewhat amused (!) by Carter's warning," Senator Goldwater, a well-known hawk, for example, reacted with Jesuitical sarcasm. And he at once confirmed that he will continue taking a stand against SALT II.

To Them All Means Are Good

Any agreement with the USSR sticks in the throat of such hawks. They prefer a "policy of brinkmanship," as the late U.S. Secretary of State Dulles put it. They are possessed by an unrealizable dream--to retrieve the former superiority in strength which the United States had in the second half of the forties, when it had the atom bomb monopoly. It is toward realizing this dream that they demand an arms race.

Now that the SALT II treaty, which limits the quantitative and qualitative growth of strategic offensive arms and opens up the way to disarmament, has been signed, the hawks are mounting a new, truly unprecedented cycle of anti-Soviet slander campaigns. The aim is clear: To intimidate Americans with the same old specter of the imaginary "Soviet danger" and to create a tense political climate which would facilitate the hawks' struggle against the treaty's ratification in the Senate.

"Opponents of mutual understanding between the USSR and the United States are making active use of the legend of the so-called 'Soviet military threat,'" Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said in his 16 June Vienna speech. [paragraph continues]

"And it is a strange thing: The greater the contribution the Soviet Union makes to the development of peaceful relations among states and the more persistently it makes specific proposals on limiting arms and reducing the threat of a new war, the more zealously they spread cock-and-bull stories about our policies."

The services of psychological war are not fastidious in their choice of means here. Any fabrication, even the wildest one, is employed. And they screech from day to day:

"The Russians are preparing a sudden attack to knock out American missiles." (New York TIMES commentator Burt).

"The Russians are ready to undertake a surprise attack on West Europe and to cross the Rhine in 48 hours!" (Belgian General Close).

"Moscow is preparing for naval intervention!" (New York TIMES military commentator Middleton).

"In the early eighties the Soviets will occupy Japan and fling all big businessmen and politicians into jail or send them to Siberia! (from the book published in Japan "The Russians Have Landed").

Sometimes, for the sake of maintaining a semblance of objectivity, some rubbish is rejected. Thus they have rejected countless stories that the United States has "lagged behind" the USSR as regards strategic missiles, that the USSR has deployed some highly dangerous short-range nuclear missiles in the GDR, that Soviet MIG-25 aircraft have made flights over France and Switzerland.... But these wild sensations had already served their purpose--they had aroused a feeling of fear in the souls of ignorant people. It is no accident that folk sayings run as follows: "Fear walks on cockroach's legs," "legs grow frail with fear," "Fear hath a hundred eyes" and "Feat subjugates the frightened." Indeed, it is far easier to make frightened people consent to new increases in the military budget! In the atmosphere of fueling fear of the "Soviet threat" the number of Americans advocating increased military spending, according to public opinion polls, increased from 25 percent in December 1976 to 50 percent in November 1978.

Incidentally, about these polls. Many of them are again used by opponents of detente to manipulate public opinion. The reply frequently depends on how the question is put to a person. They ask, for example: "Should the United States reestablish military superiority over the Soviet Union?" The question itself contains the false thesis that the United States has grown weak and helpless. It does not mention military parity, which is the reality. An ignorant person, intimidated by reports that the USSR is on the point of making a nuclear strike at the United States, at once replies: "Of course it must be reestablished."

Another example. During the Somali-Ethiopian conflict caused by Somali's invasion of Ogaden Americans were invited to say whether President Carter should warn the Russians that "the United States will not agree to talks on arms control on trade unless the Russians get out of Ethiopia."

Naturally, the question occurs to people: What have the "Russians" to do with it? And the different variants of the statements formulated by the poll's organizers were prefaced with a disorienting introduction: [paragraph continues]

"As you know (!), the Russians have sent arms and military equipment worth more than $1 billion and also thousands of Cuban troops to Ethiopia, which is waging war with Somalia in the Horn of Africa. The Horn of Africa is important because it occupies a key position allowing control of the seaways to Egypt, Israel, Saudi Arabia and Iran, on which oil deliveries to the United States and other countries could depend. Thus, if the Russians and Cubans do not get out of Ethiopia but stay there, threatening to seize (!) that part of Africa, will you support or oppose the following (read the list of alternatives)...."

Is it surprising that 69 percent of those polled--who were suffering, incidentally, from shortages in fuel supplies--expressed agreement with the thesis suggested to them that questions of arms control and trade with the USSR must be made directly dependent on the "Russian presence" in Ethiopia, while 50 percent also supported the thesis that "Africa will fall into the hands of the communists" if the United States...does not tell the Russians and Cubans that it will not permit the seizure of those countries."

This is how fear of the "Soviet threat" is being fueled in the United States and in countries allied with it....

Stepping Up the Rebuff

These days we are receiving many letters which voice the Soviet people's indignation at this provocative and dangerous campaign by the enemies of peace and detente.

"The West has again started intimidating people with fables about the 'Soviet threat,'" K.N. Andryushchenko writes from Balaklava. "How can it be said that we threaten anyone... It is necessary to castigate the slanderers more strongly and not leave a single one of their fabrications unanswered...."

"I am an old man, a veteran of the Great Patriotic War," ex-officer A.I. Taran writes from Lesozavodsk (Primorye). "I myself saw on the walls of houses in German cities posters depicting bearded 'Russian' monsters with daggers between their teeth. That was how Goebbels' counterrevolutionary rabble portrayed us. I would like to give some advice to its followers, who are continuing to babble about the 'Soviet threat': Let them ask the now adult Germans who were children in 1945 how we treated them on liberating Germany from the fascist yoke. They have probably not forgotten the taste of the soldiers' borscht and bread with which we fed them from our own field kitchens, denying ourselves food. I remember how I once went into the room where I was billeted (after the surrender of Germany) and saw two German girls 8 and 12 years old seated at the table, being fed compassionately by my orderly. 'They've grown quite thin, poor things!'--he told me. And I was proud of the soldier. How can gentlemen overseas dare now to revive Goebbels' fabrications about the Soviet man with a knife between his teeth?"

"I am indignant at the myth being fanned in the West about a 'Soviet military threat'!"--exclaims Leonid Lazarev of Minsk. "As for us, we long ago outlawed war propaganda. And if we are to speak of a military threat, it is posed by the actions of the Pentagon and NATO, which are fueling the arms race."

There are many such letters. They remind us of the need to deal a resolute rebuff to the hostile ideology and malicious propaganda of imperialism and hegemonism, fanning the myth of the imaginary "Soviet threat" with a view to justifying the arms race.

CARTER CONSULTATIONS AT CAMP DAVID CONTINUE

LD101247 Moscow TASS in English 1237 GMT 10 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Washington, July 10, TASS--U.S. President Jimmy Carter who has already spent a week in his country home at Camp David, Maryland, held another round of consultations with the invited leaders of the Democrats in Congress and also a number of distinguished Republican legislators. Over 60 senior government officials, governors, businessmen, and representatives of trade unions and some public organizations had earlier arrived in Camp David to meet with the President. Though the content of the talks is shrouded in top secrecy, the press says that a wide exchange of opinion, was held which, the White House, hopes, will help finding a way out of the energy crisis and the economic ailments of the United States.

Jimmy Carter's meeting with 22 members of Congress was of particular importance inasmuch as unfavourable relations between the government and the supreme legislative body of the country have often led to the failure of White House initiatives. R. Byrd, the Democratic majority leader in the Senate, reported that all participants in the meeting had agreed that the problem was very serious and that a clear-cut programme of action must be advanced.

Nevertheless, judging from the reports, the meeting did not produce specific results which enabled commentators to write of continuing confusion and division inside the ruling quarters of the United States. Byrd, specifically, said that in his opinion the White House, notwithstanding many days of consultations, has not yet worked out a programme of action.

While the search for acceptable compromises is under way at Camp David, anxiety over the inactivity of the administration is being intensified in the country. Long lines at gasoline stations, growing inflation, misgivings over an industrial recession and anxiety over Washington's inability to control the problems of the country, all this is part and parcel of the dissatisfaction of Americans, the U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT notes.

U.S. PREPARING RECOGNITION OF MUZOREWA WITHOUT 'SENSATION'

LD112246 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1745 GMT 11 Jul 79 LD

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Gennadiy Ariyevich and Andrey Ptashnikov]

[Text] According to reports from Washington where Abel Muzorewa, head of the Rhodesian puppet regime, is visiting as a private person, he has nevertheless been received by U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance.

Muzorewa expressed satisfaction at their conversation.

Agencies report that Muzorewa's meeting with President Carter in his summer residence at Camp David is also to take place today.

As can be seen, the U.S. leadership is, all the same, leaning toward recognizing the Muzorewa government that has come to power as a result of falsified elections which literally took place under the muzzles of submachine guns.

For this reason high-ranking representatives of the U.S. administration are lending a favorable ear to Muzorewa's old wives tales to the effect that everything has changed in Rhodesia, that there is no longer any racism in the country and that the African majority has come to power.

But at the same time, Washington would like to recognize the present Salisbury regime and abolish the UN sanctions against it without extraordinary sensation, without arousing public opinion, as the U.S. public is protesting the proposal. Also today, news agencies reported a new demonstration in New York. Those who participated in it demanded that all contacts with Salisbury be broken off.

This week, Muzorewa is also to fly to London for a meeting with Britain's Conservative Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher. London is getting ready to recognize the present Rhodesian regime first. In his speech in the House of Lords, Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington said that the appropriate proposals are presently being worked out. He asserted that the elections held there had changed the situation and that Rhodesia was on the way toward creating a multiracial society.

African countries have protested to the United Nations against the hospitality Muzorewa is being shown in London and Washington. They stressed that this runs counter to Security Council resolutions.

Carter, Muzorewa Talks

LD120950 Moscow TASS in English 0926 GMT 12 Jul 79 LD

[Excerpt] Washington, July 12, TASS--The United States is conditioning public opinion for Washington's official recognition of the present puppet government in Rhodesia. U.S. President Jimmy Carter received so-called "prime minister" of the Rhodesian regime Muzorewa. To do so the President had to break off consultations with his advisers on drafting an energy programme.

It has been reported that emphasis in the talks, just as at Muzorewa's earlier meeting with U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, was on the question of lifting the economic sanctions, proclaimed against Rhodesia following a United Nations resolution.

AUTHORITIES PLAN ANOTHER 'MANEUVER' FOR FOOTHOLD IN MICRONESIA

LD120819 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 8 Jul 79 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[Article by N. Nikolayev under the rubric "Notes Apropos": "The Course Toward Annexation"]

[Excerpts] The U.S. authorities intend to effect another maneuver to establish a foothold on the Palau Islands, an archipelago in the middle of the Pacific Ocean. In a referendum planned for July the inhabitants of the archipelago will be asked to express their views regarding the so-called status of "free association" with the United States which Washington is trying to impose on the islanders. In actual fact this "free association" means that the islands become a U.S. colonial protectorate. This is indicated by the fact that the United States will bear full "responsibility for defense." True, the islands get certain rights in the sphere of relations, but "consultations" with the United States are an absolute condition.

Why is the United States showing such persistent interests in small islands and atolls lost in the boundless expanses of the Pacific? Why is it violating its pledges to the UN Security Council? Washington, or rather the Pentagon, is attracted primarily by Micronesia's strategic position, almost at the very center of the Pacific Ocean. These islands have an important role to play in the plans of U.S. military departments. From the Micronesian Islands the Pentagon reckons it could comfortably keep the Pacific Ocean coast of the Asian countries in its sights.

It is clear from certain materials published in the United States that the American military authorities have very precise plans for the Micronesian archipelagos. For example, for the group of Palau Islands alone these plans envisage: Acquiring plots for the construction of a port of Malakal Harbor capable of handling U.S. naval ships, for the construction of depots for military materials in Babelthuap Island, for ground forces training areas, and for the construction of an airfield which can be used by military aircraft. Obviously the Pentagon's appetites are quite big even in respect of a small archipelago.

The United States has used the Micronesian Islands under its trusteeship for military purposes before. The United States has actively conducted atomic and hydrogen bomb tests as well as missile tests on Micronesian atolls. Now the Pentagon is seeking to create a network of permanently operating bases for U.S. Armed Forces in the western Pacific.

Unfortunately, the UN Trusteeship Council in which the imperialist powers have a majority is not performing its role of guaranteeing that the power administering the Trust Territory of the Pacific islands should observe the conditions of trusteeship, above all the stipulation that it should prepare the territory for self-determination and independence. The Soviet Union, consistently advocating final completion of the process of decolonization and granting of the right to self-determination and independence to colonial countries and peoples, has demanded at many UN forums, including the General Assembly session, that the people of Micronesia might have this right too. Moreover, it has been repeatedly stressed that unilateral actions by the administering power--the United States in the case of the Pacific islands--Territory Turst are by no stretch of the imagination correct.

PAPER CITED ON U.S. ACCESS TO PRC ECONOMIC STATISTICS

LD111253 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Jul 79 p 5 LD

[Text] San Francisco, 6 July--According to a report in the San Francisco EXAMINER, the Chinese Government has informed the United States of its readiness to make available to American economists all data on the development and prospects of the Chinese economy, including statistical information, so that the American side can "help to draw up a new plan for developing the Chinese economy, taking mutual interests into account." The newspaper calls this an "unprecedented" step by Beijing. The Chinese "proposal is particularly important for American companies which intend to give China assistance in opening up oil resources in the open sea," the San Francisco EXAMINER goes on to write. It is characteristic that China has not put such a proposal to its chief trading partner--Japan. Citing a State Department spokesman, the newspaper reports that this decision by the Beijing leadership will mean that the United States will gain access to "the real statistical data which China uses for economic planning."

BOOK ALLEGES LINK BETWEEN CIA, 'SLAVIC MISSION'

LD110815 Moscow IZVESTIYA Morning Edition in Russian 6 Jul 79 p 5 LD

[M. Aleksandrov book review: "'The Prophet' Leaves a Trail"]

[Text] Igor Fesenko's story "'The Prophet' Leaves a Trail" (I. Fesenko. "'Prorok' Ostavlyaet Sledy." SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA Publishing House Moscow 1979) was written hot on the heels of the disclosure in the Soviet press of the subversive activity of the so-called "Slavic Mission" the headquarters of which is located in Stockholm. As an epigraph to his book the story's author took the following lines from an article, which was printed in IZVESTIYA: "'The Slavic Mission' is nothing but a disguised branch of the Western special services which sends emissaries to our countries under the guise of believers....

I. Fesenko's story describes how this is done. Written with a strong story line, very similar to that of a detective novel, it describes the adventures of a "Slavic mission" emissary who was given the nickname "the prophet" when he was secretly infiltrated into the Soviet Union. For this spy, the "Slavic mission" was only a cover. Right from the first pages of the story the reader learns that the "mission's leadership readily fulfills assignments for the CIA receiving for this substantial sums of money. The "mission's" assignments include providing a "roof" [krysha] for regular CIA agents, of which Wold-Volkov, the protagonist of the tale, is one. Having entered the Soviet Union this offspring of a Hitlerite underling who has received a thorough training as a professional saboteur makes use of the secret addresses which were given to him before he crossed the border. All the people who are brought within the "prophet's" orbit and also those connected with a certain foreign diplomat, are all of the same type: traitors who served the fascist occupiers and who, after the rout of the Hitlerites, were "inherited" by the West's special services.

Making use of fac al data I. Fesenko also depicts the difficult work of the Soviet Chekists who skill lly unravel the spy network. The "prophet" and his associates, however much they over their tracks, in the end suffer downfall and are rendered harmless. The story "'The Prophet' Leaves a Trail" convinces us that in the Soviet Union where things are getting too hot for foreign agents, an ignominious end naturally and inevitably awaits such agents.

BUGGING DEVICES DISCOVERED IN OTTAWA EMBASSY

LD081419 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 8 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Our correspondent Vladimir Osetrov reports from Ottawa: The commission which is engaged in investigating the illegal activities of the Canadian federal police has revealed new scandalous facts about such activity. It has become publicly known that the police special services have installed bugging devices in the embassies of foreign states in Ottawa and are listening in round-the-clock on telephone conversations and other conversations of the staff of the diplomatic missions. It shows, of course, particular diligence in monitoring the activity of the embassies of the socialist states. As a representative of the USSR Embassy has stated here the Soviet staff have discovered electronic bugging devices. Our telephone conversations, he stressed, must always be bugged also. The Canadian press, commenting on the reports of the illegal acts of the police which are being carried out against foreign missions, points out that such activity is a base violation of the international agreements which were also signed by Canada, in particular the Vienna convention on diplomatic relations. In ratifying this document the Canadian Parliament also adopted an act to protect the premises of foreign representations and diplomatic personnel which also provides for protection from bugging.

PRAVDA PUBLISHES I. ALEKSANDROV ARTICLE ON PRC-SOVIET RELATIONS

The version of the I. Aleksandrov article entitled "For a Constructive Approach" carried in the 11 July Moscow PRAVDA on page 4-5 is identical to that carried by TASS International Service in Russian at 0710 GMT on 11 July and published in the 11 July Soviet Union DAILY REPORT on page B 1, with the following variations:

Paragraph five, line five, the PRAVDA version reads "...the generally negativist view...", substituting "negativist" for "negative";

On page B 2, paragraph six, line four, the phrase "militarist hysteria" is substituted for "war psychosis";

On page B 3, last paragraph, line five, PRAVDA reads: "...that some Chinese figures would be...", substituting "figures" for "politicians";

On page B 4, paragraph five, line two, PRAVDA reads: "... of two neighboring powers, whose agreement and cooperation is vitally necessary for peace...", substituting "powers" for "states" and adding "vitally".

MORE ON LI XIANNIAN'S NEWSWEEK INTERVIEW

LD111400 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1556 GMT 10 Jul 79 LD

["From Positions of Incitement"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 10 July--TASS political observer Igor Orlov writes:

Beijing's hostility to the spirit of relaxation of international tension and its expansionist aspirations have once again been confirmed in an interview with Li Xiannian, deputy premier of the State Council of the PRC, which has just been published in the American magazine NEWSWEEK. The essentially provocative replies given by the Chinese leader to the magazine's questions show how zealously they are striving in Beijing to adapt their policy to the interests of the American imperialist circles.

Although China's expansionist activities with regard to the countries of Southeast Asia, particularly the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, are well known, Li Xiannian is trying to ascribe to others, particularly Vietnam, his own hegemonistic aspirations. He hypocritically claims that it is Vietnam (not Beijing) that wants to "put under its control all the countries of Southeast Asia." The Chinese leaders evidently needed this utterly false thesis to try to justify somehow the new threats against Vietnam contained in this same interview. Li Xiannian states bluntly that he "does not exclude the possibility that China would in self-defense (!) inflict a new blow on the Vietnamese."

Thus the conclusion may again be confirmed that China's recent aggression against Vietnam and the continuing threats to again take up arms in order to "teach a lesson" greatly complicate the situation in that part of the world and create a number of dangers for the countries of Asia. No camouflage can hide this.

The provocative, instigatory nature of Li Xiannian's replies can easily be perceived, too, when he talks about Cuba: "Cuba is situated at the very gateway to the United States. But it seems that the United States is not in a position to cope with Cuba..."

Statements of this kind cannot fail to cause indignation among all honorable people in the world. It really is blasphemous that people who try to make out they are revolutionaries come out with instigatory slogans against socialist Cuba.

Hardly anyone can be surprised that this high-ranking Beijing representative expresses his dissatisfaction with the fruitful results of the Soviet-American summit meeting, including the SALT II treaty, which the world public justifiably sees as the greatest contribution so far to restraining the arms race in nuclear missiles. In repeating the false thesis of the enemies of the treaty, Li Xiannian, despite well-known facts, claims that "the treaty settled no problems and has not led to a restriction of nuclear armaments by the Soviet Union."

Showing through the answers of the Chinese leader are irritation and dissatisfaction at the prospects of a further improvement in relations between the USSR and the United States since in Beijing they would obviously want these relations to be built not on the foundations of goodneighborliness and equitable cooperation, but that they might be described as tense, or even hostile, in order that they might warm their hands over this. One cannot but recall the old Chinese imperial doctrine according to which "the best position" is to "sit on a mountain and watch the tigers fight it out." Judging from the statements of Li Xiannian, this "doctrine," if one can call it such, is still being used by Beijing.

PRC'S ANTI-SOVIET STANCE IN MIDEAST POLICY SCORED

LD112016 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1700 GMT 11 Jul 79 LD

[From the "Window on the Arab World" program]

[Text] A session of the Chinese National People's Congress, the Chinese parliament, was held in Beijing recently. Chairman of the State Council Hua Guofeng addressed the session. Speaking on Chinese foreign policy, Hua Guofeng spoke at length on the so-called sympathy toward struggling peoples, especially the Palestinian people. The Beijing leader spoke on the need to take the interests of the Palestinians into consideration.

In fact Beijing has long forgotten about the Palestinians. Now Beijing actively supports the Israeli-Egyptian treaty which is against the legitimate interests and right of the Palestinian Arab people. The Beijing leadership strives increasingly to develop relations with the Israeli aggressor and is proud of its close links with the Egyptian regime, which is being subjected to more and more stringent Arab sanctions for betraying the Palestinian people in the first place. Beijing's policy in the Middle East fully agrees with its wide anti-Soviet designs, as Beijing establishes friendly relations with those who show animosity to the Soviet Union alone. Beijing, therefore, shows much sympathy toward Israel and the Egyptian leadership and cooperates with the American imperialists. These are its actions despite its sweet talk about supporting a struggling people.

MORE ON ATTACKS ON FOREIGN STUDENTS IN PRC

LD111640 Moscow TASS in English 1511 GMT 11 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Paris, July 11, TASS--As reported by AGENCE FRANCE PRESSE, dozens of foreign students have suffered in bloody recent incidents provoked by the Chinese in Shanghai. Most of these students are from Afro-Asian countries and are studying at establishments of higher education in China's biggest city.

A Congolese student told a FRANCE PRESSE correspondent that foreign students do not feel secure, while the security bodies not only do not protect them, but, in effect, incite Chinese to attack them.

Diplomats of a number of interested countries have come to Shanghai to lodge protests with the local authorities.

Bamako, July 11, TASS--According to reports reaching here, about three thousand Chinese had attacked foreign students at the Shanghai Textile Institute. These attacks then spread to the university and other establishments of higher education in the city attended by students from countries of Asia and Africa.

As a result of these attacks, as it has become known here, 18 students were sent to hospital; 12 of them are in a serious condition. These hooligan attacks and mass expressions of radical hatred have given rise to numerous protests. Indignant students have put up posters in their hostels reading "Down With the Killers", "China Is Not A Socialist Country", "China Practices Racial Discrimination."

It is reported that the Chinese authorities have refused to accept the protests of the diplomats who came to Shanghai in connection with the incidents provoked by the Chinese side.

BEIJING'S SUPPORT FOR INDIAN REBELS SCORED

BK071158 Moscow in Burmese to Burma 1430 GMT 6 Jul 79 BK

[Borisov commentary]

[Text] The authorities of (Wejwali) town, Mizoram state, northern India, have imposed a curfew because of growing activities of the rebels in the area. The rebels have attacked the police station as well as the all-India radio office in Aijal and there were some casualties on the police side. Some civilians were also wounded. According to a report from India, the army and police are viciously fighting the saboteurs.

As known by all, the saboteurs came from China and quite a large number of Beijing-controlled rebels are engaged in subversive activities in Mizoram, Manipur and Naga states. They were trained at a special camp in Yunnan and armed by the Beijing authorities. It has also been learned that Beijing's special departments at the special camp in Yunnan are directing the rebels in northeast India. The rebels, upon completion of their training at the special military camp in Yunnan, sneaked into India and spread anti-Indian government propaganda. They also carried out armed subversive activities and broadcast propaganda on the radio.

The objective of the Beijing authorities, who are agitating and supporting the rebels in India, is to curtail the operations of the local authorities in the border areas. The Beijing authorities are using the rebels in Mizoram, Manipur and Naga states to implement their imperialist great-power policy. The Chinese authorities are illegally demanding Indian territories. The maps in Chinese schools' geography textbooks show parts of northern India as Chinese territories.

The Beijing authorities are creating conditions in Southeast Asia for the materialization of their hegemonism and imperialist great-power policy. The incidents in Mizoram State indicate vividly that the Chinese leadership is engaged in subversive activities against the Asian countries including India.

AFGHANISTAN'S AMIN ADDRESSES WARDAK PROVINCE REPRESENTATIVES

LD090946 Moscow TASS in English 0923 GMT 9 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Kabul, July 9, TASS--The April revolution in Afghanistan has been made in the interests of workers and peasants. A political system that protects the interests of the people has been created in Afghanistan for the first time in its history, said Prime Minister and Foreign Minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan Hafizollah Amin, addressing representatives of Wardak Province. He said Afghanistan has become a country in which equal opportunities are opened for all nationalities. Pashtuns and Uzbeks, Baluchi and Turkomans, Hazara and Nuristani are rallied in upholding the gains of the April revolution, are building a society free from exploitation of man by man. Hafizollah Amin pointed to great importance of the first five-year plan of economic and social development of the republic for creating a material basis of new society in Afghanistan. He said 106 billion afghani will be allocated for the implementation of the plan.

The enemies of the April revolution--former feudals and exploiters--are conducting a fierce propaganda campaign against the People's Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, the prime minister said. Being backed by world imperialism and reaction, they are assisted in their incendiary efforts by radio stations of some neighbouring countries, specifically China, and by the London BBC that are spreading vicious lies about the situation in Afghanistan.

Hafizollah Amin pointed to great assistance that countries of the socialist community give to the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

AFGHANISTAN CALLS EVIDENCE OF INTERFERENCE 'IRREFUTABLE'

LD111730 Moscow TASS in English 1615 GMT 11 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Kabul, July 11, TASS--The documents captured in the course of an operation for the routing of counter-revolutionary gangs bear irrefutable evidence of foreign interference in Afghanistan's internal affairs, a TASS correspondent was told by an executive of the security service of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. Chinese instructors are as before staying in the camps for the training of counter-revolutionary gangs in Pakistan's territory. Penetrating then Afghanistan, these gangs stage brutal massacres of the peaceful population. The weapons found in caches in Afghanistan's territory or captured from counter-revolutionaries are of Chinese and U.S. origin. Chinese advisers regularly visit, under the guise of tourists of third countries, the Afghan-Pakistanian border and take direct part in drawing up plans of aggression against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

PAKISTAN PRESS CLAIMS CIA PLANTING PROPAGANDA

LD120920 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 8 Jul 79 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[Unattributed report: "CIA Intrigues" under the rubric "Press Evidence" from M. Rostarchuk review "The World Today"]

[Text] Recently the CIA has stepped up the process of getting its materials into a number of periodicals in Pakistan to indoctrinate Pakistani public opinion and cultivate anti-Afghan and anti-Soviet feelings among the local population, the Pakistani weekly MILLAT writes.

The weekly connects the CIA's increased activity with the plans of American imperialism and Pakistani reactionary circles to use the bands of Afghan counterrevolutionaries on Pakistani territory to bring constant pressure to bear on the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

INDIAN MP'S PROTEST PRC-BACKED REBELS' PROVOCATIONS

LD111230 Moscow TASS in English 1111 GMT 11 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Delhi July 11, TASS--Indian parliamentarians expressed concern over the situation in the northeast of India where terrorists from the so-called national Mizo front and rebels from the Naga tribe continue to stage provocations and engage in subversive activities. Speaking in the upper chamber of Parliament, G.S. Bhattacharia, deputy from the ruling Janata Party, stressed that these bandits are backed by Beijing which seeks to destabilise the situation in that strategically important area and try to separate it from India. The arrested leader of the separatists, Mizo Laldenga, kept in touch with the Chinese Embassy in Delhi, said K. Ch. Pant, deputy from the INC [Indian National Congress].

Replying to questions by deputies, the minister of state for the interior, D.L. Mandal said that the terrorists who were taken prisoner do not conceal that they received arms, ammunition and money from China.

U.S.-MADE ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT FOUND IN INDIA

LD111058 Moscow TASS in English 1005 GMT 11 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Delhi, July 11, TASS--The police of Tamil Nadu State have found two grounded balloons each more than seven metres long. The balloons carried sophisticated U.S.-made electronic equipment. Experts were invited to investigate the cause of their appearance over Indian territory and the tasks which they performed.

SKOSYREV COMMENTS ON FUTURE OF ASEAN

ID120847 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 3 Jul 79 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[Correspondent V. Skosyrev dispatch: "Good-neighborliness or Confrontation?"]

[Text] Singapore--The island of Bali, that extraordinary reserve of Indonesian culture which had its heyday in the Middle Ages, is currently attracting the attention of many foreign political observers, by virtue of the fact that a conference of the foreign ministers of the five countries which make up the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) ended on the island just the other day. It is being followed by talks between ASEAN ministers and the U.S. secretary of state, the foreign ministers of Japan, Australia, New Zealand and the chairman of the EEC [as published] Council of Ministers.

The organization's role in Southeast Asia has increased considerably in the 12 years since it was formed. Whereas initially emphasis was laid on economic and cultural cooperation within the framework of the association, in the years which followed joint political activity by ASEAN's members acquired a broad impact. So it was, for example, that many countries greeted with interest the proposal by the "five" that Southeast Asia be turned into a zone of peace and neutrality. The meetings between the leaders of a number of ASEAN members and of Socialist Vietnam in 1978 made a positive contribution to the cause of detente.

At the present time, however, there are once again dark clouds on the Southeast Asian horizon. China's aggression against Vietnam and Beijing's attempts to thwart the revolutionary changes in Kampuchea and Laos by means of its secret service cannot fail to be reflected in the political climate in the region. Right now the propaganda ballyhoo over Vietnamese refugees is particularly great. Although it is well known that it was during the U.S. aggression that this problem arose and that it was exacerbated as a result of Beijing's subversive activities among the Chinese community in Vietnam, the Western news media are waging an all-out campaign aimed at vilifying the Socialist Republic of Vietnam [SRV] and at driving a wedge between Socialist Vietnam and the other countries in the region. How will ASEAN react to these developments? The public in the countries of Southeast Asia believes that a sober, balanced approach will prevail and that the external forces aspiring to hegemony in Southeast Asia will not succeed in pushing the "five" into confrontation with the socialist states of Indochina. The influential weekly, THE FAR EASTERN ECONOMIC REVIEW, emphasizes that ASEAN has reached the point at which its future will be determined.

The Chinese leadership has declared its aims as regards ASEAN in no uncertain terms. It has repeatedly called on members of the association to form a "united front" against the Soviet Union and Vietnam. In other words, this means turning ASEAN into a military bloc which would be orientated toward Beijing. Such a prospect is not at all welcome among the independent states of Southeast Asia. The Malayan newspaper THE NEW STRAITS TIMES recently pointed out that China's pretensions to the role of gendarme in the region can only be viewed with alarm. In the view of the newspaper, which reflects those of offical circles in Malaysia, the wisest course for ASEAN would be to remain neutral.

Particularly intense pressure is being brought to bear on Thailand. Using U.S. newspaper cliches, Chinese propaganda is calling Thailand a "frontline state" threatened by military intervention. Things have reached the point where Beijing has said that it is prepared to come to Thailand's assistance if it is subjected to aggression, even though nobody asked it for such assistance, not to mention the fact that the threat of such "aggression" is simply nonexistent. Likewise, the stance of the United States does nothing to help improve the atmosphere. Echoing the fabrications of ZINHUA, a State Department spokesman said the other day that the United States is ready to fulfill its commitments to Thailand under the Manila pact.

What is this pact? It is a treaty concluded in 1954, on the basis of which the SEATO bloc, which was to become the instrument of U.S. interference in Indochina, was created. The Asian countries belonging to SEATO left the bloc following the interventionists defeat. Thus this aggressive grouping expired. And now there are those across the ocean who would like to revive this brainchild of John Foster Dulles. At the same time Washington is increasing arms supplies to Thailand and other countries in the region.

The question arises: Who stands to gain from this? Obviously only those who have no desire to see detente extended to the Asian Continent.

It should be pointed out that in the capitals of Southeast Asia they realize the seriousness of the danger which ASEAN's militarization would pose. Thus, for instance, Thai Prime Minister Kriangsak Chamanan has pointed out that at the present moment there is no need to create a military pact based on ASEAN. He reaffirmed Thailand's intention of developing cooperation with the SRV. Similar statements have been made by members of the Malaysian and Indonesian governments. In the association there are also, however, those who advocate a "hard line" in relations with the socialist countries. Particularly striking in this connection is the fact that at the conference on the island of Bali an attempt was made in a number of speeches to deal with the so-called "problems of the Indochinese refugees" from tendentious standpoints and also, on occasion, to slander outright the policy of the SRV and Kampuchea. Urging readiness to repulse the non-existent "Vietnamese threat," the "hardliners" also put an unobjective interpretation on the Soviet Union's policy in the ASEAN region.

In this connection it must be remembered that our country has never sought any special rights or privileges in Southeast Asia. Back at the beginning of the seventies the Soviet leaders expressed approval for the idea put forward by ASEAN that Southeast Asia be turned into a zone of peace and neutrality. Developing cooperation on the basis of the principles of equality and respect for sovereignty has been the Soviet Union's consistent policy toward the ASEAN states, and now, too, the USSR is ready to support constructive initiatives aimed at preventing the fuelling of conflicts and at strengthening stability in this part of the world.

INDONESIA DISSOCIATES SELF FROM ASEAN 'MILITARY COMMITMENTS'

LD120859 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 8 Jul 79 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[Correspondent V. Skosyrev dispatch entitled "Uninvited Defenders" from M. Rostarchuk review "The World Today"]

[Text] Indonesian Foreign Affairs Minister M. Kusumaatmaja has come out with an important explanation in connection with the recent talks on Bali between ASEAN and the United States. He said that the United States promise to "defend" ASEAN does not apply to Indonesia. In other words, Indonesia has dissociated itself from the military commitments that Washington tried to impose on the association's members on the pretext of defense against the nonexistent "threat" from Vietnam and its allies, our correspondent V. Skosyrev reports from Singapore.

It is worth noting in this connection that the West's representatives used the Bali meetings to fuel an atmosphere of war danger in Southeast Asia. U.S. Secretary of State C. Vance maintained that the United States was intensifying its presence in Asia to be ready to "come to ASEAN's aid" in accordance with the Manila treaty (this refers to the bankrupt aggressive SEATO pact).

Such statements, reminiscent of the grim days of the cold war and the policy of force, were bound to cause anxiety in those ASEAN countries which are vigilantly watching over their national sovereignty.

SRV MINISTER SPEAKS ON USSR-SRV FISHERY COOPERATION

OW111619 Moscow in Vietnamese to Vietnam 1430 GMT 6 Jul 79 OW

[Statement by SRV Maritime Products Minister Do Chinh following the signing on 5 July in Moscow of an SRV-USSR protocol on fishery and before leaving for home--date not given. recorded]

[Text] Under the VCP's clearsighted leadership, our Vietnamese people have registered great victories in their building of socialism and defense of their socialist fatherland. Recently, we gloriously defeated the Chinese reactionary expansionists' criminal war of aggression. In combat as well as in national construction, we have always enjoyed the encouragement and wholehearted support of the peoples of fraternal socialist countries and friends throughout the world, particularly the extremely great assistance of the fraternal Soviet people.

More than anyone else, the Soviet people, who made many sacrifices to triumph over the Hitlerite fascists during their Great Patriotic War deeply understand our country's current extremely difficult situation caused by the imperialists and Chinese expansionist aggressors. During this time of great difficulties, the strength of Vietnamese-Soviet friendship and of fraternal socialist solidarity assumes special significance. For this reason, we Vietnamese people always express our deep gratitude to the Communist Party, government and fraternal people of the Soviet Union headed by Comrade Leonid Brezhnev for their powerful support and extremely valuable, timely and effective assistance.

Dear comrades and friends, on the basis of relations of friendship and cooperation that have existed for a long time between the peoples of our two countries, the Vietnamese and Soviet fishery workers have increasingly and closely united with one another in comradeship, in the spirit of those who share the same profession and in pure proletarian internationalism.

Over the past years, the Soviet Fish Industry Ministry has helped Vietnam in training hundreds of undergraduate and graduate-level cadres for its fish industry, in investigating and searching for its marine resources and in building and equipping a number of initial material and technical installations of the state-run fishing industry and the Ha Long canned fish factory in Haiphong. Worthy of note was an important and great event that took place in late 1978, namely, the agreement on cooperation in fish industry signed in Hanoi between Vietnam and the Soviet Union on 27 December 1978. The Vietnamese fish industry workers who rejoiced over this signing, considered it a new development in the existing cooperation among the fish industry workers of our two countries.

Following this, in early 1979, Soviet scientific research ships rapidly searched for marine resources and fish in the Vietnamese maritime zone and achieved encouraging results. In the past few days, the joint Vietnamese-Soviet Committee for Fishery Cooperation held its first session in Moscow to discuss plans to implement the agreement. The representatives and specialists of the Vietnamese and Soviet ministries of the fish industry, who worked in an atmosphere of close friendship and mutual understanding, discussed and agreed with one another on many concrete questions designed to meet the interests of the peoples and fishery workers of the two countries. In particular, the two ministries signed a protocol on Soviet fishing vessels operating and fishing in the SRV's maritime zone.

What has recently been done in a pressing and positive manner has brought about initially good results. They manifest fraternity and comradeship in the relations of long-term friendship and cooperation among the Vietnamese and Soviet fishery workers. This greatly encourages us and makes us confident that in the future our even closer and all-round cooperation on a larger scale will certainly bring about greater successes.

Dear comrades and friends, the Soviet Union is a country with a very developed fishery and a modern fish industry ranking among the most advanced in the world. With the fraternal assistance and cooperation of the Soviet fishery workers, of the Soviet Ministry of the Fish Industry and of our Soviet colleagues--those who have vast knowledge and much experience in this field--we are confident that, with our own efforts, Vietnam's fish industry will certainly be restored, develop rapidly and become increasingly modern on the same successful pattern of the Soviet fish industry.

LAO PRESIDENT MAKES 5 JULY MOSCOW STOPOVER

LD101011 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Jul 79 p 5 LD

[TASS report: "On Way to Bulgaria"]

[Text] On 5 July Souphanouvong, member of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee Politburo, president of Laos and chairman of the Lao Supreme People's Assembly, was in Moscow on his way to Bulgaria.

The high-ranking guest was met and seen off at the airport by I.B. Usmankhodzhayev, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and other officials.

SOVIET-LAO COMMISSION DISCUSSES COOPERATION

LD121111 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 6 Jul 79 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[TASS reports: "Cooperation Developing"]

[Text] The first session of the intergovernmental commission on economic, scientific and technical cooperation between the USSR and the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR] has been held in Moscow.

Questions of mutual interest were examined, including the sides' fulfillment of pledges stemming from the Soviet-Lao agreement on economic and technical cooperation, and on the creation of a permanent subcommission for scientific and technical cooperation and working groups for cooperation in the sphere of road building, forestry and the timber-processing industry. Certain other questions were also examined.

The Soviet delegation at the commission session was headed by I.V. Arkhipov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and the Lao delegation by Nouhak Phoumsavan, member of the Politburo of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee and LPDR first vice premier.

At a 4 July meeting between S.A. Skachkov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, and N. Phoumsavan there was an exchange of opinions on questions of Soviet-Lao economic and technical cooperation.

DOYNOV-LED BCP DELEGATION VISITS, MEETS WITH MASHEROV

LD110847 [Editorial Report LD] Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian on 26 June 1979 front-pages two 600-word BELTA reports under the general heading "Welcome, Bulgarian Friends!," entitled "BCP Workers Delegation Arrives in Minsk," and "Talks at the Central Committee of the Belorussian CP." The first report begins thus:

"A delegation of BCP workers headed by Ognyan Doynov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee of the BCP, arrived in Belorussia on June 25.

"The delegation comprised:--S. Markov, chief of the BCP Central Committee Industry and Transport Department; T. Pashov, first secretary of the Gabrovo BCP Okrug Committee and candidate member of the BCP Central Committee; L. Zhelyazkov, deputy chairman of the Bulgarian State Committee for Science and Technical Progress; A. Popov, first deputy chief of the BCP Central Committee Science and Education Department; and G. Yankov, deputy chief of the BCP Central Committee Foreign Policy and International Relations Department.

"Our friends from the People's Republic of Bulgaria were given a cordial and fraternal welcome on the platform of Minsk station by P.M. Masherov, candidate member of the CPSY Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Belorussian CP Central Committee."

The second report reads thus:

"On June 25 Ognyan Doynov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the BCP Central Committee, had talks at the Belorussian CP Central Committee with P.M. Masherov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Belorussian CP Central Committee.

Present at the meeting were S. Markov, chief of the BCP Central Committee Industry and Transport Department; T. Pashov, first secretary of the Gabrovo BCP Okrug Committee and candidate member of the BCP Central Committee; L. Zhelyazkov, deputy chairman of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences and first deputy chairman of the Bulgarian State Committee for Science and Technical Progress; A. Popov, first deputy chief of the BCP Central Committee Science and Education Department; and G. Yankov, deputy chief of the BCP Central Committee Foreign Policy and International Relations Department.

Comrade P.M. Masherov welcomed the guests cordially. He pointed out that the BCP delegation's arrival in Belorussia comes at a significant time; on the eve of the 35th anniversary of Belorussia's liberation from the German fascist invaders. The Bulgarian people are also preparing for the 35th anniversary of the liberation of their motherland from the fascist yoke.

The guests were informed about the republic's fulfillment of the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and of the state plan for the development of Belorussia's national economy in the first 3 years of the 10th 5-Year Plan, about the state of affairs in Belorussia's industry and agriculture in the current year and about future prospects.

During the conversation P.M. Masherov touched upon questions connected with further increasing production efficiency and work quality. They discussed improving production management, further developing scientific and technical potential, security, rapid economic and social progress, and the need to introduce scientific developments into production as quickly as possible.

Comrade P.M. Masherov emphasized the exceptional importance of developing Soviet-Bulgarian cooperation and of further expanding ties between Belorussia and Bulgaria in the production and science sphere and spoke about the prospects for further strengthening these ties.

Comrade Ognyan Doynov expressed his thanks for the detailed information. The development of the ties between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Belorussian SSR within the framework of Bulgarian-Soviet cooperation is, he emphasized, a good example of how they are being strengthened at all levels of party, state and economic organs.

The leader of the Bulgarian CP delegation spoke about the state of affairs in the Bulgarian economy and about how the fulfillment of the national economic plan is proceeding in the 7th 5-Year Plan period and reported on the problems which the BCP is endeavoring to resolve with a view to improving the organization of labor and the planning and management of the economy and the development of the country's scientific and technical potential, and on further strengthening Bulgarian-Soviet cooperation and the ties between Bulgaria and Belorussia.

Taking part in the conversation, which passed in an atmosphere of fraternal friendship and cordiality, were A.T. Kuzmin and L.S. Firisanov, secretaries of the Belorussian CP Central Committee; S.A. Bronnikov, V.D. Bysenko, V.I. Kritskiy, V. Ya. Kryukov and Yu. P. Smirnov, section chiefs of the Belorussian CP Central Committee; and A.P. Koloshin, first deputy chairman of the Belorussian SSR Gosplan."

REPORT ON ROMANIAN-USSR COOPERATION IN SHIPBUILDING

LD111007 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Jul 79 p 4 LD

[Correspondent F. Angeli dispatch: "Among Danube Shipbuilders; Alliance of Working People"]

[Summary] Bucharest--"Today is the ninth anniversary of the signing of the friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance treaty between the Soviet Union and Romania. This document became a reliable basis for the consistent deepening and comprehensive development of Soviet-Romanian relations."

Shipbuilding is a part of the Romanian economy, and I visited Oltenita shipyard on the Danube, where many ships have been built for the Soviet Union. "All the shipbuilders with whom I spoke particularly noted the importance of close cooperation with the USSR." Ion Cristea, member of the RCP Central Committee and director of the shipyard, said: "The Soviet Union is our chief customer. It buys a considerable part of our output, and in large batches. This not only enables the yard to work at a constant rhythm but also permits it to achieve high economic indicators."

The scale of Soviet-Romanian cooperation in the sphere of shipbuilding is growing constantly, and future prospects are very good. I. Cristea pointed out: "In the next 5-year plan (1981-1985) we will supply our Soviet friends with dozens of ships of the Lena and Volga-Don types alone. In all, we have already built approximately 400 ships for the USSR, and mutually advantageous Romanian-Soviet cooperation and the friendship of our peoples have found material embodiment in every one of them."

The Oltenita shipbuilders maintain close ties with their colleagues in the USSR and other fraternal countries and exchange progressive experience with them. "Soviet specialists work alongside Romanian workers and engineers on the banks of the Danube." The shipyard's technical director is convinced that Romania's fruitfully developing ties with the USSR in the sphere of shipbuilding, as in other sectors of the economy, serve to benefit the common cause of socialist and communist building and have wide horizons.

EFFORTS TO REVIEW W. EUROPEAN MILITARY INTEGRATION ATTACKED

LD111059 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 5 Jul 79 Morning Edition p 1 LD

[Article by V. Ardatovskiy under rubric "On International Topics": "Cutting Out a Military Uniform]

[Text] The preparations for the ceremonial opening of the new European Parliament 17 July in Strasbourg are being accompanied by great pomp. As yet it is unclear how wide the range of topics for discussion will be: Hitherto it has been very narrow, associated mainly with consultations on Common Market budgetary and economic problems.

But in certain West European circles trends emerged during the election campaign, leading to the inclusion in the sphere of interests of the EEC parliamentarians' forum of the ticklish topic of West European military integration--essentially the even tighter harnessing of the community's countries to the NATO war chariot. Newspaper articles and politicians' speeches have resurrected the terminology of 25 years ago, of the unforgettable time of talk about a "European Defense Community" and "European Army."

The Italian journalist Aldo Rizzo, who specializes in military-political problems, wrote in LA STAMPA that "the European Parliament is bound to return to the theme of arms and autonomous defense" for West Europe. And this is no speculation. The chronicle of events has provided sufficient grounds for this supposition. Current British Defense Secretary Francis Pym urged the West European states to "make joint economic efforts to satisfy common defense requirements." The adjectives "common" and "joint" conceal the same idea of European military integration. It was to be heard again 21 June in Pym's speech to the Women's National Consultative Committee of the Conservative Party.

It should be added that Pym intimidated both the electorate and the women with incantations against the so-called "Soviet threat," unashamedly concocting the most inconceivable figures and percentages.

One is reminded here of the secretary's namesake in "The Narrative of Arthur Gordon Pym" by Edgar Allan Poe. Poe's Pym talked very frankly about his condition: "My fantasies, having reached a critical point, have begun to create their own reality and all imaginary fears beset me on all sides...."

Appeals for EEC military integration were also to be heard in veiled form at the recent Western European Union Assembly session. The report it approved says that Europe's weakness is the lack of "common military institutions" and of the "proper will" to create them.

But what some parliamentarians have in their heads certain zealous politicians have on their lips. The French ultrarightist Tixier-Vignancour tried to get into the European Parliament. He headed the list of the French union "for a rightwing Europe" which did not win a single seat. Tixier's motto was "the immediate supplementing of the economic Europe with a political Europe and a military Europe. "We demand," the unsuccessful candidate said, "the creation of a European Army Corps incorporating the three branches of the conventional armed forces."

Mr. Tixier's allergy to the countries on the Continent that have a different political system is quite well known in France, as in his sumptuous collection of tin soldiers.

But really, it is too much to demand that the whole of West Europe transfer an individual mania to the real world. True, there are people with the same views as Tixier who are not satisfied with a "European Army Corps." The notorious General Close urged the EEC to "agree on cooperation with a view to creating joint strike forces."

Yes, there is still an abundance of people who would cut out a military uniform for West Europe and turn the European Parliament into a tailor's shop for that purpose. These intentions meet with approval, and are sometimes encouraged, on the other side of the Atlantic.

It is absolutely clear that desires for West European military integration are not part of the mainstream of international life and scarcely contribute to the development of all-European cooperation. Most sensible EEC leaders, however, see the future of the Continent in consolidation of the relaxation of international tension and its application to the military sphere as well. This is indicated by the massive approval, at all levels, of the results of the Vienna talks on SALT II between L. I. Brezhnev and J. Carter.

As French Prime Minister Raymond Barre rightly pointed out, "whenever anyone has tried to build Europe via force and might they have met with failure." And with tragedy, it might be added.

SOVIET-AUSTRIAN TRADE TALKS OPEN IN VIENNA

LD112106 Moscow TASS in English 2010 GMT 11 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Vienna, July 11, TASS--The 11th session of the Mixed Soviet-Austrian Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation has opened here. The Soviet delegation is led by USSR Foreign Trade Minister Nikolay Patolichev, the Austrian delegation by Minister of Trade, Commerce and Industry Josef Staribacher. In the course of the session, the sides are to discuss general questions relating to the development of trade and economic relations and prospects for their further deepening and broadening. Apart from it, possibilities will be examined for the implementation of big joint projects and questions of Soviet-Austrian cooperation in the markets of the third countries.

Today, USSR Foreign Trade Minister Nikolay Patolichev was received by Austrian President Rodolf Kirschlaeger and Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky. In the course of the talks, the two sides specially stressed the great significance for strengthening peace and international security of the results of the Soviet-American summit meeting. Common opinion was expressed that this meeting opens favourable prospects for strengthening the policy of detente and will have a positive effect on cooperation of states with different social system in all fields, including economy, science and technology.

KUZNETSOV PRESENTS AWARD TO FRG CP LEADER MIES

LD112028 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1530 GMT 11 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, today presented Herbert Mies, chairman of the German Communist Party, with the Order of Lenin in the Kremlin.

On behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet, Presidium, the Soviet Government, and Comrade Brezhnev personally, Vasiliy Vasilyevich Kuznetsov cordially congratulated the well-tried leader of the FRG's communists and great friend of our country and party on being awarded the Order of Lenin.

This Supreme Soviet award, Comrade Kuznetsov said, was conferred on you for great services in the struggle for the cause of peace, democracy and social progress, for the establishment and development of friendly relations between the peoples of the FRG and the Soviet Union.

As far as the CPSU and the Soviet Union are concerned, Kuznetsov stressed, there can be no doubting our striving for friendship with the people of the FRG. The Soviet Union's course toward peace and international cooperation is steadfast. Evidence of this is Comrade Brezhnev's visit to the FRG which has great political significance. Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's recent meeting with U. S. President Jimmy Carter in Vienna and the positive results achieved,there are also a confirmation of this course.

In his reply Herbert Mies expressed his gratitude for the lofty award. He said: I, and thereby my party, have been greatly honored. We have had this honor conferred on us at a time when we are all noting the results of an event of vast political importance--the Vienna meeting between Comrade Brezhnev and U. S. President Carter and the signing of the SALT II treaty. This is an important stage in the struggle for strengthening peace and detente. It gives new impulses to the struggle for the cessation of the arms race and for disarmament, Herbert Mies stressed.

Present at the presentation of the award were: Ponomarev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Pastukhov, member of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Georgadze, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; and other officials.

AUCCTU CHAIRMAN SHIBAYEV MEETS WITH FRG PRESIDENT

LD112211 Moscow TASS in English 2145 GMT 11 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Bonn, July 11, TASS--FRG President Karl Carstens today received Aleksey Shibayev, chairman of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions, head of a Soviet trade union delegation on a visit here. Discussed were questions of the policy of detente and also cooperation between trade union organisations of the two countries.

GREEK FOREIGN MINISTRY OFFICIAL ENDS TALKS IN MOSCOW

LD052042 Moscow TASS in English 1556 GMT 4 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, July 4 TASS--Secretary General of the Greek Foreign Ministry V. Teodoropoulos stayed in Moscow from June 30 to July 4. He exchanged views with First Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs of the USSR Viktor Maltsev on questions of Soviet-Greek relations and on topical international problems.

KUZNETSOV RECEIVES OUTGOING TURKISH AMBASSADOR

LD111618 Moscow TASS in English 1422 GMT 11 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, July 11, TASS--First Vice President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Vasiliy Kuznetsov today received in the Kremlin the Turkish Ambassador in the USSR Namik Yolga in connection with the latter's forthcoming departure from the Soviet Union. They had a friendly conversation.

PORTUGUESE EXTERNAL COMMERCE SECRETARY RETURNS FROM USSR

LD112146 Moscow TASS in English 2126 GMT 11 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Lisbon, July 11, TASS--Secretary of State for Foreign Trade Francisco Correia Guedes has returned here from the Soviet Union. Answering questions of journalists, he noted good prospects of development of Soviet-Portuguese trade, specifically the possibility of expanding exports to the Soviet Union of products of the Portuguese textile industry, and also cooperation in ship building and ship-repairing. Correia Guedes expresses satisfaction with the results of his negotiations in Moscow.

FINNISH BORDER GUARDS DELEGATION VISITS USSR

LD101335 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 3 Jul 79 p 3 LD

[Text] A delegation of Finnish Border Guards led by Lt Gen (Aarno Antero Sikhvo) chief of the Finnish Border Protection Directorate, visited the Soviet Union at the invitation of Army Gen V.A. Matrosov, chief of USSR KGB Border Guards. During the friendly visit the guests visited Moscow, Leningrad, Volgograd, Novorossiysk, Sukhumi and Batumi, and became acquainted with the life of soldiers in the Red Banner North-West and Transcaucasian border districts.

BREZHNEV CABLES NATIONAL DAY GREETINGS TO ICELANDIC PRESIDENT

LD062106 Moscow TASS in English 2007 GMT 6 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, July 6, TASS--Leonid Brezhnev addressed a telegram to President Kristjan Eldjarn of Iceland conveying sincere congratulations and good wishes to him as well as wishes of well-being and successes to the people of Iceland on the occasion of the national holiday--Day of Proclamation of the Republic. The president of Iceland expressed profound gratitude for the congratulations and good wishes.

BRIEFS

SOVIET-SWISS COOPERATION AGREEMENT--Berne, 9 July, TASS--A long-term program for the development of economic, industrial and scientific-technical cooperation between the USSR and Switzerland was signed here today in the Federal Government building. Signing the program were A. N. Manzhulo, USSR deputy minister of foreign trade, and P. Jolles, Swiss state secretary for foreign economic ties. The program is meant to develop bilateral economic, industrial and scientific-technical cooperation in the spirit of the Final Act of the Conference for Security and Cooperation in Europe. It provides for the expansion of mutual exchange in goods and services. The basic directions of further businesslike contacts are outlined in it. [Text] [Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1502 GMT 9 Jul 79 LD]

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

ETHIOPIAN OFFICIAL RECEIVES SOVIET PEACE DELEGATION

LD121036 Moscow TASS in English 0930 GMT 12 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Addis Ababa, July 12, TASS--A high appraisal of the USSR's principled course of support for the struggle of the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America for freedom and genuine independence was given by Tamrat Ferede, member of the Standing Committee of the Provisional Military Administrative Council of Ethiopia, when receiving here a delegation of the Soviet Peace Committee. He emphasized that the Soviet Union's unselfish help enabled the Ethiopian people to uphold the revolutionary gains in the face of the intrigues of internal and external reaction.

Tamrat Ferede pointed out that the build-up of U.S. military forces in a number of areas adjacent to Africa, in the Indian Ocean area, in particular, is now the biggest threat to the independent development of African countries.

CENTRAL AFRICAN EMPIRE AMBASSADOR LEAVES MOSCOW

LD101343 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 5 Jul 79 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[TASS report under the general heading: "Official Reports"]

[Text] Victor Ngawe, Central African Empire ambassador to the USSR, has left Moscow..

BREZHNEV SENDS LIBERATION DAY GREETINGS TO SEYCHELLES' RENE

LD051025 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Jun 79 p 2 LD

[Text] TASS--Leonid Ilich Brezhnev has sent President France Albert Rene of the Republic of Seychelles a telegram conveying congratulations to the friendly Seychellois people on the country's national holiday--Liberation Day--and wishes for success on the path of socioeconomic and cultural progress.

In a reply telegram the president of the Republic of Seychelles expressed sincere gratitude for the warm congratualtions and good wishes.

BRIEFS

PROTOCOL WITH TANZANIA--Dar es Salaam has been the site for signing a protocol on cultural and scientific cooperation between the Soviet Union and Tanzania for this year and the next. The protocol provides among other things for sending 250 Tanzanian students to the Soviet Union. [Text] [Moscow in English to Africa 1700 GMT 26 Jun 79 LD]

ECONOMIC CONTRACT WITH NIGERIA--Vitaliy Morozov, deputy chairman of the Soviet Committee for Economic Relations with Foreign Countries, has left for Nigeria. He will sign a contract to build a steel factory in Nigeria with a full production cycle of 1.3 million tons of steel a year. The project worked out by Soviet specialists provides for doubling that capacity. As a result the factory will be one of largest in Africa. [Text] [Moscow in English to Africa 1700 GMT 11 Jul 79 LD]

MOSCOW HOPES OAS WILL REBUFF 'DICTATOR' SOMOZA

LD120954 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2300 GMT 11 Jul 79 LD

[Text] An extraordinary session of OAS foreign ministers is to be held in OAS Headquarters in Washington this evening. It has been called at the request of Nicaraguan dictator Somoza. UPI reports that Somoza has accused Cuba, Costa Rica and Panama of perpetrating armed intervention in Nicaragua. The fact that neither Cuba nor any other country is taking part in the current events in Nicaragua is well enough known. This has been confirmed both by the leadership of the Sandino National Liberation Front and by diplomats from various countries of the American Continent, including some from the United States. But even so, Somoza is still trying to prove the unprovable. With what aim? Certainly to try in some way to justify his impotence under the pressure of the patriotic forces. But he is also trying to provoke armed U.S. intervention under the OAS flag.

One may well think, all the same, that these attempts will not meet with success. After all, the question of armed action by the OAS in Nicaragua was raised at the previous session of this organization on 23 June, but instead the vast majority of the delegates urged the immediate resignation of the Nicaraguan dictator. There are good grounds for hoping that on this occasion, too, the ministers will refrain from taking a decision favorable to Somoza and his patrons.

HAVANA ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE DELEGATION ARRIVES IN MOSCOW

LD101340 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0430 GMT 10 Jul 79 LD

[Text] A delegation of the Executive Committee of the Assembly of People's Power of Havana has arrived in Moscow at the invitation of the Moscow Gorispolkom. The delegation was received at the Moscow City Soviet. Promyslov, chairman of the Moscow Gorispolkom, told the guests about the activities of the City Soviet of Peoples Deputies, and about the general development of the capital city and its transformation into a model communist city. The Cuban delegation is to examine Moscow's experience in solving urban problems.

JUSTICE MINISTER DISCUSSES DISSIDENCE IN USSR

LD111832 Kiev Domestic Service in Ukranian 2200 GMT 9 Jul 79 LD

[Excerpts] The international monthly PROBLEMY MIRA I SOTSIALISMA carries in its July issue answers given by Vladimir Terebilov, USSR minister of justice, to questions by the magazine's readers. We transmit this interview in a somewhat abridged form.

Question: Does Soviet law prohibit dissidence?

Answer: Among the 260 million Soviet citizens there are certain persons who on some questions of state policy hold views which differ from those of the majority. There are very, very few of them. And, of course, they are not capable of shaking the socialist system in our country.

However, can we, out of consideration for questions of this type, ignore the activities of such individuals in cases when they violate our laws? Of course not. For all are equal before the law, regardless of their views.

Dissidence is not prohibited at all by our Soviet laws. Citizens are not held criminally responsible for their views and convictions. It is possible to try and punish a person only for a concrete socially dangerous act which amounts to an attempt against socialist order. No one is held criminally responsible for his views. The views of people and their thoughts, regardless of how wrong they are, do not amount to corpus delicti, unless they are accompanied by concrete acts which are prohibited by law.

For example, Shcharanskiy was sentenced in 1978 not for holding different political views--contrary to those of the majority of the citizens of the Soviet Union--but, in part, for collecting data on some military objects and handing it over to an agent of a foreign intelligence organ.

Orlov was found by the court to be guilty of preparing and distributing slanderous materials. In particular, he handed over to representatives of a foreign embassy and the press obviously false information on unlawful detentions in psychiatric institutes of certain citizens. However, as it was elucidated at the trial, the persons listed by Orlov had not been in the register of the institute. He circulated information to the effect that a certain person had been sentenced for dissidence. In doing so, he deliberately kept silent that he was sentenced for hijacking an aircraft and so forth.

It is characteristic that Shcharanskiy, Orlov and some other persons, convicted in Soviet courts for committing criminal acts, had received money for these purposes from special agencies or anti-Soviet organizations abroad.

By the way, writes Vladimir Terebilov, USSR minister of justice, the criminal codes in many countries, for example in the United States, Italy, Belgium and others, have articles envisaging punishment for fabrications and deliberate distribution of clauses. The Swedish law punishes as criminals those citizens who pursue a political struggle with money received from other states. Then, should the Soviet state not react to the activities of this sort? The international treaty on political and civil rights declares the right of every person to freely express his opinion. At the same time, Article 19 points out that the use of this right imposes particular obligations and particular responsibilities. Thus, it can be linked with certain restrictions established by the law.

Question: Could you clarify certain juridical aspects of the trials of those who are called dissidents in the West? In particular, were the trials open and in what way were the defendents defended?

Answer: All these trials were conducted fully in accordance with Soviet norms governing criminal acts, answers the USSR minister of justice. These cases were heard at open trials with the presence of relatives, public representatives, other citizens and journalists. In some cases, when the court hall was overfilled, not all wishing to be present could attend. However, this does not mean at all that the principle of publicity was violated.

The case of Shcharanskiy who, apart from the charges of anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda, was also accused of espionage, was heard at an open session where the first charge was concerned and at closed sessions regarding the second. At the same time, the court governed itself by the norms of the Soviet criminal legislation which envisages holding closed trial sessions in the interests of preserving state and military secrets.

With regard to both open and closed hearings, they were conducted with the observance of all the established rules and guarantees. As far as I know, closed or semiclosed hearings connected with the preservation of state secrets are practiced almost in all countries.

Defense in the cases in question was carried out by lawyers invited or selected by the defendents themselves or their representatives. In accordance with our laws, all of them were jurists who are members of the Collegium of Advocates, a voluntary association of persons who deal with legal issues in the USSR. The law does not envisage that aliens can act as lawyers in the Soviet Union.

I would like to say here that the legislation in a number of other countries also does not permit foreigners to act in their courts as defense attorneys.

The defendent's right to be defended is obligatory [bezumovnyy] in the USSR, and no one, regardless of what grave crimes one is accused of and regardless of the obvious nature of one's guilt, can be deprived of this right. And if one is convicted while this right is violated, the sentence is canceled as unlawful.

In my view, the so-called problem of dissidents (?has been created) with the aim of fanning anticommunism. Quite naturally, it has a source of its own, Vladimir Terebilov thinks. One should look for it not in the Soviet legislative system, but in imperialist centers which are working out the strategy of the struggle against socialism.

BAKU CONFERENCE OF MUSLIMS STRESSES SOLIDARITY WITH ARABS

LD112040 Moscow TASS in English 1800 GMT 11 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Baku, July 11, TASS--The working people of Azerbaijan, in common with all the Soviet people, condemn Israel's aggressive actions against Lebanon, declare for granting the Arab people of Palestine the right to create its own independent state, said Taira Tairova, minister of foreign affairs of Azerbaijan (a Soviet Transcaucasian republic). In supporting the righteous struggle of the Arab people, she stressed, the Soviet people demand that Israel withdraw from all the occupied Arab territories, that a lasting and guaranteed peace be established in the Middle East. Tairova was today addressing a meeting with religious figures of foreign countries, who attended at the invitation of the Ecclesiastical Board of Muslims of Central Asia and Kazakhstan the celebrations to mark the tenth anniversary of the MUSLIMS OF THE SOVIET EAST journal in Tashkent. Shaykh Hasan Khalid, the chief mufti of Lebanon, said, addressing the meeting, that the Soviet people's solidarity with the struggle of the Arabs infuses them with confidence of the triumph of their righteous cause.

The foreign religious figures visited Tashkent, Samarkand and Dushanbe. They spent 2 days in Baku and paid a visit to Sheykh-ul-Islam Hajji Mirgazanfar Ibragimov, chairman of the Ecclesiastical Board of the Muslims of the Transcaucasus, went to see the Tazapir cathedral mosque. They were told that Azerbaijan has 24 functioning mosques. The Constitution of the republic guarantees freedom of religion for the believers. The guests will leave tonight for Moscow, the last leg of their visit to the Soviet Union.

BELORUSSIAN CP PLENUM DISCUSSES IDEOLOGY, NEW APPOINTMENTS

LD111219 Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian 20 Jun 79 p 1 LD

[Unattributed "Information Report on Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee Plenum"]

[Text] A routine Belorussian CP Central Committee plenum--the 18th--was held in Minsk 19 June. The Belorussian CP Central Committee plenum examined and approved Belorussian CP Central Committee measures to implement the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On the Further Improvement of Ideological and Political Education Work" and also approved the republic party aktiv meeting resolution "On the Republic Party Organizations' Tasks To Implement the CPSU Central Committee Resolution 'On the Further Improvement of Ideological and Political Education Work.'"

The Belorussian CP Central Committee plenum was briefed on the progress of fodder procurement in the republic by V.I. Brovikov, second secretary of the Belorussian CP Central Committee.

A corresponding resolution was adopted on this question. The Belorussian CP Central Committee plenum examined organizational questions. The plenum approved A.S. Kamay as chief of the Belorussian CP Central Committee Agriculture Department and Ya.A. Mikulovich as chief of the Planning and Finance Organs Department. Releasing him from the duties of chief of the Belorussian CP Central Committee Heavy Industry Department. V.D. Bysenko was approved as chief of the Belorussian CP Central Committee Heavy Industry Department. M.A. Morozov, sector chief in the CPSU Central Committee propaganda Department, participated in the Belorussian CP Central Committee's work.

SHORTCOMINGS IN IDEOLOGY POINTED OUT IN UZBEKISTAN

LD101511 Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 1 Jul 79 p 1 LD

[UZTAG report: "Utilizing the Entire Arsenal of Communist Education"]

[Summary] "A Kashkadarinskiy Obkom plenum held yesterday discussed the oblast party organization's tasks stemming from the CPSU Central Committee resolution 'On the Further Improvement of Ideological and Political-Education Work' and the Uzbekistan CP Central Committee 13th Plenum resolution on this question. A report was delivered by Obkom First Secretary R.G. Gaipov." The plenum speakers noted that the standard of ideological and educational work on some of the oblast's party organizations "still does not match requirements," that "formalism" in mounting propaganda and agitation "has not been finally eradicated" and that the entire arsenal of means of mobilizing the masses for the successful fulfillment of targets "is not fully utilized." "The plenum was addressed by A.U. Salimov, secretary of the Uzbekistan CP Central Committee."

CPSU RESOLUTION ON HIGHER SCHOOLS NOTED

LD112006 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 11 Jul 79 LD

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers have adopted a decision on the further development of higher schools and raising the quality of the training given to specialists. It is noted in the decision: Fulfilling the decisions of the 25th party congress higher schools have achieved definite successes in providing the national economy with qualified cadres of specialists and in the scope of their training they basically satisfy the country's requirements. Higher schools exert increasingly great influence on accelerating scientific-technical progress and on the further growth in the culture of the people and in the spiritual wealth of the socialist society.

At the same time, the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers have recognized that it is necessary to adopt measures meant to further improve the activities of higher schools and to enhance their role in socioeconomic and scientific-technical progress and to provide the leading sectors of the country's national economy more fully with highly qualified cadres. These measures are set out in the decision.

The main attention of the higher schools, it is stated in the decision, must be concentrated on the all-round improvement of the quality of vocational training and the ideological-political upbringing of specialists, on strengthening ties with production and with the practice of communist construction. Special stress is laid on the need for effective measures for training specialists in Siberia, the north, the Far East and the RSFSR Non-Chernozem Zone in accordance with the requirements of the intensive and integrated development of these regions.

The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers decision on the further development of higher schools and raising the quality of the training given to specialists will be published in tomorrow's papers.

GOVERNMENT ISSUES RESOLUTION ON HEAT, FUEL SAVING

LD111345 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 5 Jul 79 p 2 LD

[TASS report: "Official Section"]

[Excerpt] Cutting Heat Losses

The USSR Council of Ministers has adopted a resolution "On Measures To Cut Heat Losses in Residential and Public Buildings Production Premises and Heating Systems."

It notes that large heat losses occur in many residential and public buildings, production premises and heating systems which lead to considerable overexpenditure of fuel on heating, ventilation and hot water supply. When planning buildings and heating systems insufficient attention is paid to the need for economical fuel expenditure: There is excessive use of glass in buildings, the perimeter measurements of external walls are excessive, there are plans to construct a large number of tower blocks, inadequate use is made of opportunities for grouping industrial enterprise shops together in large blocks and heating systems are not properly insulated.

The USSR Council of Ministers made it incumbent on USSR Gosstroy, the USSR Gosstroy State Committee for Civil Construction and Architecture and USSR ministries and departments to make the requisite alterations in 1979-1980 to the construction and technological norms and rules for planning and constructing buildings, installations and heating systems with the aim of insuring a higher standard of means to prevent heat losses [teplovaya zashchita] and economical use of thermal energy and fuel. Plans which have been drawn up for buildings and heating systems must also be altered.

USSR ministers and departments, the union republics' councils of ministers, krayispolkoms, oblispolkoms, gorispolkoms and rayispolkoms and leaders of enterprises and organizations must:

Insure the prompt repair of buildings, installations and heating systems and their preparation for operation under winter conditions;

Beginning in 1979, when carrying out capital and running repairs to buildings and installations, measures must be implemented to insure reliable protection against heat losses;

Insure the elaboration and approval of measures for 1980 and subsequent years for every enterprise (organization) to reduce heat losses and the normative expenditure of fuel in all operating buildings, installations and heating systems;

Prevent the commissioning of buildings, installations and heating systems if it would mean violating the heat-loss prevention requirements stipulated in the plans;

Examine the state of the work of repair and operating services and adopt measures to replenish them with skilled cadres and provide the requisite technical facilities and material resources.

Union republics' councils of ministers must insure the elaboration and approval of measures to regulate the expenditure of hot water for municipal and domestic needs in order to stop its irrational consumption.

The relevant ministries and departments have been set targets on developing the production and increasing the output--for the requirements of the construction and operation of buildings, installations and heating systems--of the requisite materials and equipment, including thermal insulation, packing, sealing and other materials for heating, ventilation and hot water supply systems and also fittings, instruments and equipment for manual and automatic regulation of heat and hot water consumption.

USSR Gosplan, USSR ministries and departments, union republics' councils of ministers and local ispolkoms are ordered to envisage in plans for 1981-1985 measures to further develop centralized heat supply systems for cities, industrial centers, enterprises, agricultural complexes and other heat consumers with a view to increasing the role of TETs' and district boilerhouses in the production of heat and reducing the number of small individual boilerhouses.

The USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification is instructed to formulate in 1979, with the participation of ministries and departments, methodological instructions on planning the operational activity of thermal power enterprises and also regulations on economic incentives for workers employed in heat production and consumer supply for reducing the expenditure of fuel and energy resources.

In order to supply the population with materials for heating apartments, the USSR Ministry of Trade, Tsentrosoyuz and union republics' councils of ministers are obliged to expand the sale of lagging, sealing and packing materials and articles, beginning in 1979.

INCREASE IN BELORUSSIAN LAND RECLAMATION EFFORTS URGED

ID111543 Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian 24 Jun 79 p 1 ID

[BELTA report: "Visit of USSR Land Reclamation and Water Resources Minister N.F. Vasilyev to Belorussia"]

[Text] USSR Land Reclamation and Water Resources Minister N.F. Vasilyev visited Belorussia 21-24 June.

With P.M. Masherov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Belorussian CPSU Central Committee, and A.N. Aksenov, chairman of the Belorussian Council of Ministers, he visited land reclamation construction projects in the Polesye Region of Belorussia and familiarized himself with the work organization practices of the Polesye Main Administration of Water Resources Construction in the comprehensive development of that region.

In Luninetskiy Rayon he inspected the "Dvoyetskoye" fodder enterprise and cattle-fattening complex. It was noted that the principle of assimilating new lands is being correctly combined there with the construction of fodder-production shops.

At the "Parokhonskiy" Sovkhoz in Pinskiy Rayon, which was constructed on newly developed land, attention was drawn to the fact that the structure of the sown areas has fully met livestock fodder requirements.

The "Pogost" water resources complex was used as an example in the discussion of questions connected with the rational utilization of water resources for irrigation and fish breeding.

During a visit to Pinskiy Rayon's pig-breeding complex of 54,000 animals, a positive assessment was given to the practice of constructing such projects on the interfarm, interrayon principle.

At a meeting with planning institute personnel of the All-Union State Institute for Land Reclamation and Water Resources Planning and the **Belorussian** State Institute for Water Resources Planning problems were examined in connection with land reclamation in the Polesye Region of Belorussia and the western Dvina basin and with insuring flood-prevention measures for the Pripyat River and its tributaries.

In a talk with chiefs of production facilities under the jurisdiction of the Polesye Main Administration of Water Resources Construction, N.F. Vasilyev made a number of critical remarks and proposals for more efficient utilization of internal resources to insure a further increase in the rate of reclamation work and an improvement in qualitative indicators.

At the "Osipovka" project currently under construction in Maloritskiy Rayon the minister familiarized himself with the organization and technology of reclamation operations and, in Pinsk, with the production base of the Polesye Main Administration of Water Resources Construction.

At the sovkhoz named for the 60th anniversary of the Belorussian CP, in Berezovskiy Rayon, N.F. Vasilyev examined the unit's production activity.

N.F. Vasilyev, P.M. Masherov and A.N. Aksenov were accompanied on their visit to the Polesye Main Administration of Water Resources Construction sites by V.I. Pavlyuchuk, Belorussian minister of land reclamation and water resources, Ye. Ye. Sokolov, first secretary of Brestskiy Obkom, and K.V. Matyushevskiy, chairman of Brestskiy Oblispolkom.

PROBLEMS PERSIST DESPITE INVESTMENT IN NON-CHERNOZEM ZONE

LD102100 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 10 Jul 79 LD

[Summary] Leonid Petrovich Kravchenko, editor in chief of STROITELNAYA GAZETA, comments on agricultural construction in the Non-Chernozem Zone: [read by announcer] In the current 5-year plan period, R35 billion is being put into capital investment in the Non-Chernozem Zone. But there are difficulties. "The insufficiency of the work force is having particularly sharp effects. Then, [words indistinct] the high fluidity of cadres. The explanation is to be sought in the disorder of everyday life, in miscalculations in the organization of labor and production, shortcomings in educational work, and the badly arranged training of qualified cadres." This will be helped by such recent decisions as the one on "extra measures to keep cadres in agriculture in the Non-Chernozem Zone of the RSFSR," and the one on "measures on the further improvement of the training of qualified cadres and [word indistinct] in construction." These decisions aim at extending the training of cadres, and in the current 5-year plan period tens of thousands of young people will be trained for rural construction. The material and technical bases of professional colleges are to be improved: Modern equipment will be given to them. New colleges are to be built. The graduates of the colleges are to be given good living conditions, put into leading brigades and given experienced teachers. They are to receive instruction on the site.

"The specific conditions of rural construction present several difficulties for the setting up of daily life in production and the organization of good food and medical services for the workers. But despite all the difficulties, these problems can be successfully solved. A network of [word indistinct] points must be set up more quickly, and [word indistinct] trading of goods must be practiced." In accordance with the decisions, extra favorable terms for obtaining housing are to be available. The wage (?system) is being improved.

LENINGRAD TIMBER PORT BECOMES AUTOMATED

LD111506 Moscow TASS in English 1253 GMT 11 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Leningrad, July 11, TASS--The Leningrad timber port, annually visited by ships from many countries, has become the USSR's first automatically controlled harbor. A highly mechanised lumber handling complex has been put into operation to crown the work on the port's automation, carried out for many years. Computers now control the drying, packeting and loading of plywood, boards, and round timber at warehouses and wharfs.

The modernization of the "timber exchange" was carried out in line with a program for the reconstruction of the Leningrad sea port, the largest in the northwestern part of the country.

The Leningrad sea port, its director Oleg Terekhov said, has become a proving ground for new designs and technological methods.

A technological-transportation conveyor has been set up in the port uniting sea, railway, motor and air haulage with the use of container and packet methods of loading. Loaders and cranes manufactured in the Soviet Union and in Finland, the GDR and Japan are widely used at handling operations.

Many dockers have become operators of powerful loading complexes and dispatchers at big production units, Terekhov said.

Machines and mechanisms have fully replaced manual labor. The traditional trade of stevedore is no longer on the personnel book. Workers learn new trades and improve their skill at the training courses.

BRIEFS

NEW TRACTORS FROM MINSK--Moscow, July 10, TASS--The new 150 hp model of the MTZ-142 wheel tractor, made in Belorussia, is superior to all tractors in this class in the world. It can be used in combination with practically all agricultural implements and is very reliable and economical. Belorussia's capital, Minsk, one of the main centres of tractor manufacture in the Soviet Union, accounts for every seventh tractor made in the USSR. Tractors of the MTZ make are exported to 70 countries, including the United States, New Zealand, Spain, Canada and Italy. Tractors of this make are in high demand for their good technical properties and their versatility; they can be used not only in agriculture but also in road building and land improvement. The USSR leads the world in output of tractors. More than half a million are manufactured every year in this country and it is planned to raise this figure to 600,000 by 1980, writes the Soviet newspaper M.N. INFORMATION." [Text][Moscow TASS in English 1646 GMT 10 Jul 79 LD]

CSA REPORTS ON HARVEST, THRESHING OF GRAIN CROPS

LD112006 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 11 Jul 79 LD

[Text] The USSR Central Statistical Administration reported today on progress in harvesting work in the fields of the country. Grain has been cut on over 11.9 million hectares. Threshing is underway practically nonstop. Machine operators are widely applying direct combine harvesting.

Harvesting is being completed in the Central Asian republics. It is underway at the moment in mountainous regions and foothills. Mass harvesting is underway in the farms of Transcaucasia, and in southern oblasts of Kazakhstan, Modavia and Ukraine.

In the RSFSR, work is underway on the grain crop fields of the Northern Caucasus, the lower Volga area and the Central-Chernozem Zone. Harvesting has started in the southernmost part of the Non-Chernozem Zone.

Specialists note the high tempo of harvesting work. In the last week alone, for example, in Rostovskaya Oblast and Krasnodarskiy Kray, grain crops have been threshed over more than 1 million hectares. As a rule, work is being done in an internal fashion: Fields are being cleared of straw and the soils are being prepared for winter sowing. The preparation of seeds has begun everywhere, too. As a rule, farms are completing harvesting in 5 to 8 working days. In the main agricultural areas, there has been rain over the last week; this has created favorable conditions for repeat after-harvest sowings, which already cover more than 1 million hectares.

[Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1730 GMT on 11 July reports that: According to the data of the USSR Central Statistical Administration, by Monday 9 July grain crops and pulse crops had been reaped over 11.9 million hectares in the country. They had been threshed on 9.7 million hectares, 82 percent of the reaped crops. Harvesting is being carried out by farms in 10 union republics. In the 25th anniversary year of the development of the virgin lands, the first Kazakhstan grain has been produced by farms in Chimkentskaya Oblast. Harvesting has now been started by kolkhozes and sovkhozes in four southern oblasts, but the main harvesting in the Kazakhstan virgin lands, in the Urals and in Siberia, is still to come. A difficult harvest is ahead, but its prospects are not bad.]

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL PROGRESS FOR 11 JULY

LD120142 [Editorial Report LD] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 11 July. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item:

Harvesting is ending in Krasnodarskiy Kray. To date, almost 1.5 million tons of grain crops have been procured, primarily strong and valuable wheat. Harvesting has begun in the Non-Chernozem Zone in southern Orlovskaya Oblast. Grain crops have been cut on 4.9 million hectares in the RSFSR. (0500 GMT)

In Dagestanskaya ASSR nearly one-half of this eared crops have been reaped. Harvesting is beginning in the foothills. The farmers are using special equipment to cut low growing crops. In Kurskaya Oblast 20,000 hectares of grain have been reaped. The farmers must harvest 1.15 million hectares of grain crops. (0700 GMT)

The Kuban has completed harvesting of winter grain crops. Reaping of grain crops, cereal and leguminous crops has been carried out in 7-9 days. Despite the extremely unfavorable weather conditions, agricultural workers in Krasnodarskiy Kray have managed to grow and reap a good harvest. The 2 million hectares of the winter field yielded an average of 30 quintals of grain per hectare. Elevators have already received 1.5 million tons of grain crops, mainly from strong and valuable wheat strains. Grain crops have been harvested on 5 million hectares in the Ukraine. The most efficient work is being carried out in Zaporozhskaya and Khersonskaya oblasts, where threshing is immediately following cutting. Many farms in the southern oblasts have already completed harvesting. (1200 GMT)

Kuban crop farmers are completing the grain harvest. Harvesting of wheat is being carried out by farms in the Northern Caucasus and the lower Volga valley. Harvesting of winter crops is in progress in all oblasts of the Central-Chernozem Zone. Machine operators in Saratovskaya Oblast have begun the harvest of winter rye. According to RSFSR CSA data, grain crops have been cut on 4.9 million hectares in the republic. Threshing of windrows is being carried out virtually without interruption. (1430 GMT)

The harvest on the Kuban's winter grain fields this year was a truly herioc struggle for bread grain. Bad weather, drought, and hot, dry winds affected the wheat, barley and pea crops. The difficulties were aggravated by the fact that grains were uniformly stunted. (1530 GMT)

Mass grain sales to the state have begun in Oshskaya Oblast and the Chu Valley. They are now delivering barley grown on unirrigated land. The harvest is good everywhere and is expected to be even better on irrigated land where winter wheat is cultivated. Kirgiz farmers will sell the state more than 290,000 tons of grain this year. (1600 GMT)

DIFFICULT CONDITIONS HAMPER GRAIN, EAR CROP HARVEST

LD112252 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 11 Jul 79 LD

[Text] The front of harvesting is moving from southern regions to the more northerly ones. Reaping and threshing of grain has been started by many farms of the Non-Chernozem Zone of the RSFSR. Harvesting is proceeding in difficult conditions. Because of the hot and dry weather grain and ear crops on large areas have turned out to be of low growth and sparse. In order to harvest without losses and to carry out the work more qualitatively machine operators have been setting the combine harvesters to low cutting of stalks. Bunkers for storing grain are being carefully and hermetically sealed. On farms throughout the country there are large mechanized units in which all the harvesting technology, transport and technical services are concentrated.

TASS REPORTS PROGRESS OF SALYUT-SOYUZ COMPLEX

LD111340 Moscow TASS in English 1222 GMT 11 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, July 11, TASS--A special TASS correspondent reports from the light Control Centre:

Vladimir Lyakhov and Valeriy Ryumin began today their 135th working day aboard the orbital complex Salyut-6-Soyuz at 8 a.m., as usual and it will last till 23 hours Moscow time.

The crew members are installing today equipment that was brought to the station by the freightship, checking on the work of its scientific apparatus and preparing it for further investigations.

Under their biological experiment program the cosmonauts keep watch over the developments of plants and maintain the required conditions in containers with biological objects.

Their schedule for today also includes physical exercises on the trainer and the veloergometer and work with onboard technical documentation.

They continue preparing the Kint [as received] propulsion unit of the station for refuelling: On command from the Flight Control Centre they pump out compressed nitrogen from the tanks.

According to crew reports and telemetric measurements the onboard systems of the Salyut-6-Soyuz-34-Progress-7 research complex are functioning normally. The parameters of the microclimate in the station premises: temperature 19 degrees centigrade, pressure 820 mm of mercury column.

Vladimir Lyakhov and Valeriy Ryumin feel well.

Details of Experiments

LD120856 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0000 GMT 12 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Soyuz-34-Salyut-6-Progress-7: Today in orbit, information and commentary. The crew of the orbiting complex Vladimir Lyakhov and Valeriy Ryumin, are today beginning their 136th day in space flight. Their predecessors, at the same point in their flight, were preparing for their return to earth. The "Protony," however, are routinely carrying out their program of scientific and technical experiments. They are preparing to work on an instrument delivered by the Progress-7 craft for measuring the so-called ballistic resistance of the station. The aim of the experiment is to obtain exact data on how the orbital complex is slowed down during its flight by the remnants of the earth's atmosphere. Resistance is one of the technical experiments which play an important role in the program of the present flight.

Technical experiments, our commentator notes, have been prepared to study the design of the space apparatuses themselves. The resonance experiment has frequently been carried out on the Salyut-6 station and the craft docked to it. It was used to measure the rigidity of the joints during docking. Recently, the crew carried out the deformation experiment. The station, with its space craft, was so stabilized in its flight that the sun heated one side of the complex all the time. The purpose of this experiment was to find out if this uneven heating would affect the design and if inadmissable deformations would occur. Sensitive instruments installed in the station showed that the reliability of the design in this experiment was of the highest quality.

The technical resistance experiment, which will begin working very soon, is being set up in space for the first time. It is of great interest to ballistics experts who need to know how the station is slowed down in the extremely rarefied atmosphere--almost a vacuum--in order to forecast more reliably the parameters of the orbit and any changes in them.

TASS REPORTS LAUNCHING OF COSMOS 1113

LD101426 Moscow TASS in English 1420 GMT 10 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, July 10, TASS--Earth satellite "Cosmos-1113" has been today launched in the Soviet Union to continue outer space exploration.

Its initial period of revolution is 89.5 minutes, maximum distance from the earth's surface--350, minimum--180 kilometres, inclination of the orbit 65 degrees.

The onboard equipment of the satellite is functioning normally.

TASS REPORTS LAUNCHING OF COSMOS 1114

LD120800 Moscow TASS in English 0725 GMT 12 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, July 12, TASS--An earth satellite Cosmos-1114 was launched in the Soviet Union on July 11th to continue the exploration of outer space.

Initial revolution period is 95.2 minutes, maximum distance from the earth's surface--558 kilometres, minimum distance--507 kilometres, orbit angle--74 degrees.

The apparatuses installed in the Sputnik function smoothly.

BRIEFS

NEW SYSTEM OF GEOPHYSICAL RESEARCH--Minsk, July 11--It takes the automatic geophysical research system "Zemlya" only one hour to model a detailed picture of the structure and composition of the Earth's entrails at depths down to hundreds of kilometres. The system, developed by specialists from the Institute of Geochemistry and Geophysics, Belorussian Academy of Sciences, sharply reduces the time needed for carrying out complicated experiments. The invention of Belorussian scientists has been recommended by the Commission on Planetary Geophysics of the Academies of Sciences of Socialist Countries for use in the CMEA countries. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 1001 GMT 11 Jul 79 LD]